Part One.. MARION WEEKLY STAR. Pages 1-8

VOL. XXI. NO. 26 MARION, OHIO, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1905 PRICE FIVE CENTS.

DEPEW ON THE STAND

He Tells How He Earns That $20,000 Retainer.

ODELL SAYS STORY OF HYDE IS FALSE

Says No Political Influence Controlled His Action.

Odell Declares That Hyde Urges That the Suit Against the Shipbuilding Trust Be Dropped and Cites His Contributions to Campaign Funds as a Reason Why His Request Should Be Granted.

New York, Nov. 16.—Former Governor Benjamin Odell, Jr., chairman of the Republican state committee, took the witness stand this morning in the legislative insurance investigation to explain his relations with the Mercantile Trust company for the purpose of effecting a settlement of his suit against the trust company for losses sustained in investments in the shipbuilding combine. Inquisitor Hughes inquired whether there was any political influence used directly or indirectly against the Mercantile company to affect a settlement of the suit. Odell said there was not.

Odell said he had nothing to do with the introduction of either of two bills, known as the Ambler and Fish bills, repealing the charter of the Mercantile company.

Talks With Schwab.

Odell said that he had an interview with Charles M. Schwab regarding his suit against the Mercantile company.

"Did you tell E. W. Harriman that retaliatory measures might be used?"

"No sir."

"Did you endeavor to get Harriman to use his influence to effect a settlement?"

"No sir."

Asked concerning the dropping of the Ambler bill, Odell said because of his unfortunate connection with the shipbuilding company it would be better to drop the bill.

Odell said Lawyer Colby and Hyde called on him and Colby said he wished there might be some way to effect a settlement of the suit. Odell said he told Colby of his position and claims and suggested that Colby see his counsel, Edward Lauterbach.

Hyde Seeks Odell.

"Some time in October, Harriman told me that Hyde wanted to see me. Hyde came to see me at Harriman's office. He told me the suit was very odious to him, as it brought stigma against the Equitable society. Hyde called attention to the fact that he had contributions to the Republican campaign fund. I told him I had nothing to do with the contributions and that I had never in my life solicited contributions from any life insurance companies. What Senator Platt may have solicited from him I know nothing of, and had nothing to do with."

Odell said he saw Colby later and informed him that he had sold his bonds, as he did not think he should hold them while occupying the position of governor. Colby offered to effect a settlement for $67,500, and Odell wanted $75,000, which sum was finally turned over to him and a settlement effected.

Harriman Is My Friend.

Asked what further conversations he had with Harriman, Odell said: "I don't inform Harriman of my business. He is my social friend."

Odell said, as far as he knew, no money ever came to him from insurance companies for campaign purposes.

"Did it ever come indirectly?"

"It might have. It might have come from the national committee or Senator Platt."

"What had Senator Platt to do with it?"

"He gathered all the funds so far as I know until last year."

Odell said that he had only heard of Andrew Fields and Andrew Hamilton. He said he knew nothing of the use of money to influence legislation favorable to the insurance companies.

Stage of Suit.

"What stage was this suit in when it was settled?"

"I think it was on the trial calendar."

Odell said other claims than his against the Mercantile company had been settled and that his case against the trust company was a strong one and it would clearly have shown that there were gross frauds.

Hughes said it was not the purpose to thresh out the merits of these claims, but certain statements had been made which made it necessary to make this line of inquiry. Odell replied with great fervor:

"There is no truth in these statements, so help me God."

Concerning the reasons for the Ambler bill, Odell said that the Mercantile company had been unloading on the public securities of corporations which were proving almost worthless and it was thought that after several conferences such a bill would effect a correction.

Attorney Untermyer, for Hyde, said he desired to ask Odell several questions, but Senator Armstrong declined to allow him unless he did so through Hughes. Untermyer protested and the committee said that they would not hear him.

Counsel Have No Rights.

"Then it appears that counsel has no rights here. That is what I wanted to know."

Odell was excused.

Erastus Ransom, counsel for George H. Squire, was called. He said Squire was a very sick man and could not appear here and testify. He said he saw Squire last night and Squire made a statement regarding the sale of 1,100 shares of the Lawyers' Title & Insurance company by the Equitable to himself. Ransom said that Squire would be able to sustain a short examination each day at his home in the presence of one or two members of the committee. The statement was spread upon the record regarding the Lawyers' Title & Insurance stock. Ransom said he asked Squire why he had made the deals through the Equitable, but he replied that he could not recollect.

Squire Very Ill.

"Squire is an aged man and very ill, and I am sure that were he in sound health, he could recall and tell you why the sales and purchases were made in this way," said Ransom.

Speaking of the "George H. Squire, trustee," account, Ransom said Squire told him one day President Alexander came to him and said that he desired him to carry a fund in his Squire's name as in large institutions like the Equitable it was some times necessary to carry accounts in this manner. Squire agreed, but never knew anything further of the purposes and plans of the account.

Ransom said Squire only drew two checks on that account and those at the direction of Alexander.

Senator Depew Called.

Ransom was excused, and Senator Chauncey M. Depew was called.

Somewhat aged and worn, Depew took his seat in the chair and was sworn. He said that he became connected in the Equitable in 1877 and was a director. He said he was conversant with the general methods of the society in its conduct of affairs. Asked regarding the Squire account and the "Hartley" account, he said he never knew of them until this investigation.

"Did you know of any political contribution made by the Equitable?"

"Yes, I heard of it. I had nothing to do with it, nor did I solicit it."

Depew said that he was opposed to campaign contributions by insurance companies and corporations. He said the great body of the directors of the Equitable had thought the contributions were a right thing, but since the discussion and protest in the press, he felt that every director had changed his opinion.

Syndicate Operations.

Questioned about syndicate operations, Depew said:

"The first I know of the syndicate was one day in a committee meeting Squire suggested that it would be a good thing for the Equitable to go in the Union Pacific syndicate since the stock was a good risk and that he thought the officers and directors should participate in the profits over and above what should properly come to the society. That general view was adopted after some opinions were expressed."

Depew said the first syndicate he went into was in the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy syndicate. He said it was conducted by Squire and he knew nothing of it after that and until it was testified to, he did not know the money had been borrowed from the Equitable and paid back with four per cent. interest.

Would Have Declined.

"I expected to meet any call and had I known that the money came from the Equitable, I should have declined to go into it."

Depew read a list of syndicates with which he had been identified, together with a list of the profits made. Depew said that in four years he made a profit of $21,319.18, and that in the International Mercantile Marine syndicate he lost $20,000, making a net profit on syndicate operations of $1,319.18. Mr. Depew said to make this profit it had been necessary to tie up $300,000, of which $100,000 was still tied up. He said the participations were generally given to him by General Fitzgerald.

Depew gave a lucid explanation of syndicate operations and pointed out the case of the International Mercantile Marine syndicate, which had tied up the underwriters for a term of years. Depew said the Equitable was not a member of the Marine Trust syndicate since the directors

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M'KINLEY HONORED

Cornerstone of Monument at Canton Is Laid Today.

JUSTICE W. R. DAY HANDLES TROWEL

A Defect in Granite Causes Some Delay.

The Ceremony of Laying the Cornerstone of the McKinley Monument Takes Place at 11 O'Clock Today. Many School Children Witness the Impressive Scene—Grand Army Band Plays Selections.

Canton, O., Nov. 16.—Four years and two months after the death of President William McKinley at Buffalo, the cornerstone of the monument erected to his memory was laid on Monument hill by Justice William R. Day of the United States supreme court, an intimate friend and adviser of McKinley throughout all his public career. It had been planned months ago to have the cornerstone set September 14, the fourth anniversary of the death of McKinley, but a defect in the first stone set by the contractors caused a rejection of the granite block; and until another could be secured, the program had to be postponed.

The ceremonies attending the laying of the stone today at 11 o'clock were simple, but impressive. In the presence of Mrs. McKinley, attended by companions, the trustees of the McKinley National Memorial association ranged about Justice Day, president of the association, and stood in silence as they heard the remarks which formally set apart the work of love and honor of the nation in memory of McKinley, the martyred president.

Many school children were present to learn the lessons of patriotism and love. The Grand Army band, long known as the "McKinley Mascot," played several selections, including the hymns, "Lead, Kindly Light," and "Nearer My God to Thee," known as McKinley's favorites.

The exercises were intentionally brief. The trustees desired that there be no formal display at this time. Expenses of the association have been curtailed. The dedication of the monument is to be made of great national importance. At that time President Roosevelt and other noted men are to participate in the program.

The site of the monument is now known as Monument hill. It is a commanding eminence west of the city. From the hill looking eastward in direct line, one can see the McKinley home.

STRIKERS VOTE TO RETURN TO WORK

Minister of Marine Presents Ultimatum to Workmen.

Paris, Nov. 16.—The arsenal and dockyard employes at Cherbourg and Toulon, who have been out on strike, voted this morning to return to work. The minister of marine had presented an ultimatum to the workmen that they must either resume their positions this morning or their names would be stricken from the government payrolls.

The strikers at Brest are still holding out, however. At a meeting this morning the men voted to continue the strike. Speakers who addressed the meeting declared that the government must take back men who have been discharged before they would return to work.

MRS. ROGERS IS TO BE EXECUTED

December 8 Is Date Fixed by the Governor of Vermont.

Rutland, Ver., Nov. 16.—Deputy Sheriff D. D. Hazen of South Royalton has received official notice from Governor Bell to prepare at once for the execution of Mrs. Mary Rogers, December 8. Work will begin at once erecting the gallows for the third time at Windsor prison.

The governor's order is taken to mean that the state officials have little hope of the United States supreme court allowing the petition for a writ of habeas corpus for Mrs. Rogers.

IS STRICKEN BY BLINDNESS

Young Woman Plays Part of Blind Girl and Loses Sight.

Des Moines, Ia., Nov. 16.—Mrs. Elizabeth Conger-Heaton, niece of E. H. Conger, former minister to China, who, a few nights ago, in a presentation of Dickens' "Cricket on the Hearth" by a local theatrical company, played the part of Bertha, the blind girl, has suddenly become blind. Her interpretation of the part was most natural. Wednesday she suddenly lost her sight, and physicians express doubt whether she will recover.

Will Abandon Football.

Omaha, Neb., Nov. 16.—The students of the Nebraska Central college, a prominent educational institution in this state, have decided by a unanimous vote to eliminate football from the list of college sports.

STRIKE MAY NOT SPREAD

Beyond the Limits of the Russian Capital.

COLD WEATHER IS A FACTOR IN THE CASE

The People Desire That Order Shall Prevail.

No News of Serious Disturbances Received at St. Petersburg—The City Is Very Quiet, but Patroled by Troops—Threats of Black Hundred To Massacre the Intellectuals. Liberals Causing Trouble.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 16.—While the new general strike continues in effect today, the government does not believe it will continue long. The weather is becoming bitterly cold. The strikers are not provided with funds to enable them to remain idle for any great time. A large percentage of the strikers themselves, while they obeyed the order to leave their work, are not in favor of prolonging the strike. It is not supported by public opinion generally. It is expected that a conference will be held at Tsarkoe Selo today by the Czar's advisers when the course to be pursued by the government will be fully outlined.

The people generally are now commanding that the government shall be given an opportunity to put into effect the new Liberal program. They oppose the general strike because it was called without giving the government the chance to show what it really proposed to do.

Not Serious Proportions.

No news has reached here this morning that the strike has assumed serious proportions at any point in the provinces. Great hopes are entertained that the movement will not spread beyond this city. At noon today, it was estimated that the number of men out on strike in the city was between 75,000 and 100,000. Notwithstanding the fact that so many men are idle, the city has been quiet. Patrols of troops and Cossacks are on duty everywhere, but as yet there has been no need for their services to quell disorders. The strikers are preserving the very best of order and apparently intend to remain as passive as they were during the recent strike which forced the Czar to promulgate his proclamation of the constitution. In the provinces, so far as can be learned, order is being maintained.

Threat of "Black Hundred."

Even the tram cars are running regularly here and the city maintains its normal appearance, except that none of the newspapers has made its appearance save the Official Messenger and the Police Journal. The only threat of attempts at causing disturbances came at noon in the shape of a proclamation issued by the "Black Hundred," an organization of roughs, announcing that if the troops fire on the strikers they will retaliate by ordering a massacre of all the intellectuals in the city.

The Liberals just at present are trying to foment anti-German sentiment among the people. A report has been circulated today by Liberals that the Czar declared martial law in Poland against his own will solely to oblige the German emperor, who, it is pointed out, feared that if disorders should arise in Poland, or that the demand for autonomy should gain much headway, the dissatisfaction among the people would spread to Prussian Poland.

Martial Law Urged.

The Kaiser, therefore, strongly urged the Czar to proclaim martial law in Poland as a means of putting all agitation at rest.

An official communique issued today greatly minimizes the extent of the recent mutiny at Kronstadt.

The statement declares that during the disorders there, five houses were burned and 144 stores were plundered. Twenty-six persons were killed and 107 wounded, while thirty-four are still missing.

It is credibly reported that Father Gopon has returned, adding new complications to a dangerous situation.

A report has reached here that a police official at Libau, Russia, tried to start Jew-baiting. A crowd quickly formed and lynched the official.

The government, this afternoon, is not only amazed but seems paralyzed at the growth of the strike. Not one official, from Count Witte down, expected that it would assume such proportions. The government seems to hesitate as to what attitude to assume towards the strikers. It is reported that Witte has attempted to reach a compromise with the strike leaders.

The railway line to Moscow has ceased operations. The only line now open is through Finland.

Cossacks are guarding all establishments closed by the strikers. There is hardly a workshop of any kind that has not been affected.

Fifty chemists closed their shops this morning out of sympathy with the strikers.

FOREIGN SYNDICATE BUYS IRON WORKS

Edward Ohls Secures Options on the Stock of La Belle Properties.

Wheeling, W. Va., Nov. 16.—The sale of the La Belle Iron & Steel works here and at Steubenville, Ohio, for $14,000,000 is assured through the fact that Edward Ohls, the New Castle magnate, has secured options on more than half the stock. He is said to be representing a foreign syndicate, which will build up a combine in this country, to be managed by Ohls and former President Thompson of the Republic Iron & Steel company.

NORWAY'S KING TO BE HONORED

Will Be Escorted to Copenhagen by Mighty Warships.

Copenhagen, Nov. 16.—Prince Charles of Denmark, the newly-chosen king of Norway, will be escorted from Copenhagen to Norway by British and German warships when he starts for Christiania to assume the Norwegian crown.

CRUISER ORDERED TO THE BALTIC

The Minneapolis Will Be Sent To Protect Americans.

Washington, Nov. 16.—The cruiser Minneapolis, flagship of Rear Admiral Chester, has been ordered to the Baltic sea, for the purpose of putting into Kronstadt in case of danger to American citizens there or in St. Petersburg.

Flow of Water Stopped.

Los Angeles, Cal., Nov. 16.—Southern Pacific officials announce that the flow of water from the Colorado river into the Salton sea, which continued for several months doing an immense amount of damage to the railroad and other property, has been finally stopped by the great dam which turned the flow of the river back to the old channel and away from the break.

Hit by Baseball Bat.

Boonville, Ind., Nov. 16.—Isa Simpson, aged fourteen, accidentally was hit on the head by a baseball bat in the hands of a boy Wednesday and will die. Her forehead was crushed.

FIVE DIE IN A BIG FIRE

Several Are Injured in Their Attempt To Escape.

HEROIC CONDUCT OF THE RESCUERS

The Struggle on Fire Escapes Is Fierce.

Policemen and Firemen Bravely Risk Their Lives To Help the Inmates to Safety—Many Fall from Exhaustion or Are Overcome by the Heat—Work of Rescue Impeded by Panic-Stricken People.

New York, Nov. 16.—Five persons were killed, several others injured, and half a hundred were rescued from death by firemen and police and a tenement house, No. 121 east Seventy-Third street, was destroyed in a fire supposed to have been started by an incendiary early this morning.

The List of Dead.

Antonia Lorca, twenty-four.
Joseph Randasso, thirty-two.
Salvatore Tiazza, thirty.
Santa Tiazza, thirty-four, sister of above.
Antonio Selarde, twenty-two, nephew of above.

The Seriously Injured.

Fire Chief Duane.
Jessie Orlando, twenty-six.
Angelina Randaso, twenty-eight, leaped from window on fourth floor to ground.

The latter two were taken to the Presbyterian hospital.

Joseph Sirco, thirty.

The Blaze Discovered.

The blaze was discovered in a lower hallway, by one of the 120 persons who lived in the house. The man ran into the street and began firing a revolver. The shooting was heard by Policeman James J. McGuire, who, after turning in an alarm, rushed to the house. The hallway was then blazing fiercely and the flames were running up the stairway, making entrance to the building impossible or escape from it equally so. McGuire got to the rear of the tenement, and, climbing up the fire escape, began running from story to story awakening the sleeping tenants, all of which were soon jammed with fighting men and women and the men were in such a state of panic that they were attempting to hurl the women and children from the ladders. The men at the bottom of the fire escapes had so lost their heads that they did not attempt to put the bottom ladder in place, but stood at the foot of the ladders and screamed, frightening those above them.

Ground Ladders Raised.

Duane quickly put up the ground ladders and persons on the fire escapes got to the street, many of them falling from exhaustion, smoke or heat as they reached the pavement.

The roof was filled with women and children principally. The firemen put up scaling ladders to within ten feet of the top of the building. On the top stood McGuire and two other men who had risked their lives with him. They literally pitched the screaming women and children into the arms of the waiting firemen.

McGuire, before the scaling ladders were run up, sprang to the roof of the tenement next door, a distance of about six feet, and assisted over a number of persons who finally got to the street. He could have rescued more in this manner, but the panick-stricken people continually got in his way.

The bodies of Lorca and Randasso were found badly charred in the hallway of the fourth floor.

Antonio Lopresto, lessee of the house, has told the police that he received four "Black Hand" letters in the last few months, demanding $2,000 on penalty of harm. He believes that the fire was the carrying out of the threats contained in these letter. The police are investigating on that theory.

LARGE SUMS FOR HEBREW RELIEF

Contributions in Hands of Committee Aggregate $223,925.

New York, Nov. 16.—Contributions to the amount of $56,281.22 were recognized by the national committee for the relief of Russian Jews and sufferers yesterday, making a total of $223,925.09 already contributed. August Belmont gave $5,000 and H. C. Frick $5,000.

THREE NOTABLE ROMANOFFS AND THE OLD ROMANOFF PALACE IN MOSCOW.

Michael Feodorovitch, the first of the Romanoffs, the present reigning house in Russia, was elected czar by the boyars, or noblemen, in 1613 and was a very efficient ruler. The most remarkable Romanoff was Peter the Great, who founded St. Petersburg in 1703 and within a few years made Russia the mightiest nation in northern Europe. Nicholas II., the last autocratic Romanoff, founded The Hague peace tribunal, but has been a lamentable failure as a leader of his people.

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TRIM SALARIES OF THE MOGULS

Mutual Life People Inaugurate a Policy of Retrenchment.

M'CURDY CUTS HIS IN TWO

Special Committee Submits a Partial Report and Makes a Significant Request—Testimony of Odell and Depew at the Insurance Investigation. Denial Made of Hyde's Charges.

New York, Nov. 17.—President Richard A. McCurdy caused a stir at a meeting of the board of trustees of the Mutual Life Insurance company of New York by announcing that at his own request his salary had been cut in half, from $150,000 to $75,000 a year. This action was taken at a meeting of the finance committee, and Mr. McCurdy said was the first step in reducing the expenses of the company. Salaries of the other executive officers of the company also have been reduced, the saving amounting in all to between $145,00 and $150,000 per year. This statement to the directors preceded the submission of the investigating committee's first report. This committee, which was named to examine into the affairs of the company, made a significant request for a broadening of its powers, and recommended changes in practices by the company "which on their very face are loose, unsound and open to criticism." The committee recommended that pending further inquiry the executive officers adopt immediately a policy of retrenchment. The preliminary report was adopted, together with the resolution increasing the powers of the committee in continuing its investigations. The directors ordered that full publicity be given to the report as well as to the statement made by President McCurdy.

Former Governor B. F. Odell and United States Senator Chauncey M. Depew, as witnesses before the Armstrong legislative insurance investigation committee, denied parts of the testimony of James Hazen Hyde in which their names were used. Mr. Odell, in the course of his testimony, called Mr. Hyde's statements "base calumny," and when he was asked whether he directly or indirectly had made threats to have the charter of the Mercantile Trust company revoked, his face flushed and, striking the arm of the witness chair with his fist, he exclaimed: "There is no truth in that statement, so help me God." Mr. Odell said no political pressure was brought to bear in the settlement of his suit against the Mercantile Trust company, and that it was settled the same as suits brought by others. He said he had been advised by counsel that his claim was a just one, and that any court would have awarded him more than he received in the settlement. He knew of the introduction of the Ambler bill, which, it is said, might have affected the Mercantile Trust company's charter, and while he did not suggest its introduction, he saw no objection to it.

Senator Depew was examined with regard to his syndicate participation and his duties as counsel to the Equitable society. Regarding the ambassadorship to Paris, Senator Depew said Mr. Hyde came to him and solicited his influence to secure the appointment. Senator Depew brought the matter to the attention of the president, although he told Mr. Hyde that he was too young and the president said it was utterly impossible to make such an appointment. The senator advocated in the interests of the public the limiting of risks under insurance policies, and favored a public audit of the accounts of companies at stated periods by a chartered accountant. This he thought would obviate many suits that are now frequently brought for an accounting on the part of a policy-holder.

John Gilchrist, in charge of the security department of the Equitable Life Assurance society, told of millions of dollars in loans made at the end of the year in the names of clerks of Kuhn, Loeb & Company, to comply with the law that the surplus should be invested or to keep down the cash balances. No collateral was held by the Equitable on these loans.

Interchurch Conference.

New York, Nov. 17.—The report of the executive committee before the interchurch conference on federation in Carnegie hall was the first business taken up by that body. The report reviewed the beginning of the movement toward a conference, and declared that there was no intention at any time to invite all the churches to the conference, but only the larger churches and those "already in fraternal relations and substantial agreement as to fundamental Christian doctrine." Rev. Dr. W. H. Roberts of Philadelphia was elected chairman of the conference, and secretaries were appointed representing the various creeds.

Ohio Valley Improvement.

Cairo, Ill., Nov. 17.—The Ohio Valley improvement association elected the following officers: President, John L. Vance, Gallipolis, O.; secretary and treasurer, J. F. Ellison, Cincinnati. Portsmouth, O., was selected as the next meeting place. Among the resolutions adopted by the convention was one favoring the establishment of a permanent bureau of publicity.

OHIO OLIO.

Live Intelligence of the Buckeye State. Clung to Cowcatcher.

Lorain, O., Nov. 17.—When the Lake Shore flyer slowed up at Grafton to take siding for the flyer coming in the brakeman, who ran ahead to open the switch, discovered a man lying across the pilot almost dead. The engine was uncoupled and run back to Elyria, the man dying shortly after reaching that city. It was discovered that the man was George Kirchemither, who conducted a dairy near Elyria, and whose wagon had been struck at a crossing and demolished without the knowledge of either engineer or fireman. The dying man clung to the cowcatcher 12 miles before being discovered.

Republican Solons Meet.

Columbus, O., Nov. 17. — Twenty-two Republican members-elect of the house met here in an informal conference. Among the themes discussed was the speakership, the names of Thompson of Lawrence, Bassett of Lucas, Welker of Stark and Little of Greene being considered. Another gathering is scheduled for next Thursday. At this time it is expected that the membership will be nearly fully represented, and that the sentiment will have developed sufficiently to very accurately determine the ultimate result.

Last of the Gang.

Cleveland, O., Nov. 17.—Joseph Drugovich, in the United States district court here, was found guilty of counterfeiting 20-kronin Hungarian notes in the city and causing them to be sent to Hungary and circulated there. He is the last of the gang of counterfeiters engaged in an extensive plot to make and circulate Hungarian money, three other Hungarians having recently been convicted in the United States court here on the same charge.

May Call No Witnesses.

Mt. Vernon, O., Nov. 17.—It is possible that no witness will be called before the grand jury to testify in the Stuart L. Pierson case, the Kenyon college student who was killed in Gambier. Prosecutor Stillwell stated that the testimony brought out at the coroner's inquest, which consists of about 500 typewritten pages, will be presented to the grand jury, and that this evidence will be sufficient to show that Pierson was tied to the track.

McGavery Recovering.

Mt. Vernon, O. Nov. 17.—J. E. McGavery, the student who was beaten until unconscious and bound by robbers or hazers at Kenyon college, is recovering, but can not yet give any information as to the assault made upon him. He says he remembers nothing of the assault and declares he knows nothing of the Pierson tragedy. Sheriff Clements says the placard pasted on McGavery when assaulted has resulted in keeping latter silent.

Janitor Electrocuted.

Columbus, O., Nov. 17.—W. E. Cook, 47, a janitor at the Ohio State university, was electrocuted in a field near the university. In the hand of the dead man was found an electric light cord, which extended up over an electric light feed wire. From all appearances Cook met his death while attempting to take down the cord, which he feared might cause trouble to passersby.

Harness Makers Strike.

Cincinnati, O., Nov. 17. — Saddlery workers and harness makers to the number of 225 are on strike here against Perkins, Campbell & Company over a matter of shop discipline, according to the union press committee's statement. It is understood the men objected to a new foreman, whom they declared to be incompetent.

Postoffice Robbed.

Cleveland, O., Nov. 17. — Burglars dynamited the safe in the South Brooooklyn postoffice. About $25 is thought to have been taken. The door of the safe was blown completely off. Postmaster Webber says the burglar-proof section, in which were most of the government funds and stamps, was not opened.

Stole to Pay Debts.

Findlay, O., Nov. 17.—For stealing $145 worth of cloverseed and confessing to eight other small burglaries, Clarence Myers was sentenced to eight years in the penitentiary. Myers told the court that he had many debts, and that he stole in order to pay them.

Harding Will Not Contest.

Hamilton, O., Nov. 17.—Senator Eugene Harding, who it was announced would contest the recent election of the Democratic candidate, Isaac Huffman, in the Second-Fourth district, made public a statement that he is satisfied Huffman beat him squarely and that he will not contest.

Factory Fire.

Toledo, O., Nov. 17.—Fire broke out in the plant of the Toledo wire and iron works. The plant is used for the manufacture of wire screening. The building was gutted and the entire contents ruined. The loss is about $10,000.

Cab Driver Killed.

Cincinnati, O., Nov. 17. — John F. Robinson, well known circus man, while driving to his office in a cab was run down by an electric car, but escaped serious injury, although the cab driver, Charles Jennings, was killed.

Bridge Works Destroyed.

Martin's Ferry, O., Nov. 17. — The Riverside bridge works here were completely destroyed by fire. Loss, $100,000; no insurance.

CONCESSIONS TO PEASANTS

Crown and Private Lands Soon to Become Their Property.

CZAR ISSUES A MANIFESTO

Lifts at Once Taxation to the Amount of Forty Million Dollars and Extends Field of Operations of the Peasants' Bank—Progress of the General Strike.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 17. — An Imperial manifesto granting land concessions to the Russian peasants was issued Friday morning. By its terms the land redemption tax payments from Jan. 14, 1906, will be reduced by one-half, and from Jan. 14, 1907, the payments will be totally abolished. At the same time the capital of the peasants' bank is increased and the bank is granted additional loan privileges with the object of facilitating to the utmost the purchase of lands by peasants. It is estimated that the amount of taxation thus lifted from the peasants by the manifesto will aggregate $40,000,000, while the extension of the field of operations of the peasants' bank will enable vast tracts of crown and private lands gradually to become the property of the peasants.

Though the strike in St. Petersburg is complete, and no break has been manifested in the ranks of the workmen, and strikes have broken out at Moscow and Reval, the most important feature of the developments was the failure of the walkout to spread generally outside the capital. The movement apparently lacks the spontaniety and contagiousness of the last great strike, which broke out at Moscow, and dispatches received from the industrial centers of Russia up to this hour show little inclination on the part of the workmen to take up the cudgels in behalf of the Poles. In Moscow city the factory strike, which has assumed considerable proportions, probably 45,000 men being out, has no direct connection with the St. Petersburg walkout, and dispatches from the old capital say that the railroad men received the request of the St. Petersburg strike committee coldly. The whole great network of railroads centering at Moscow, except the St. Petersburg line, is still in operation. At Reval the employes of the shops struck, but the reason for the strike is not stated. The St. Petersburg workmen, in obedience to the orders of the strike committee, kept generally in doors and did not attempt demonstrations, so that there was no occasion for resort to force to avert trouble.

The strikers forced the closing of the Moscow railroad station, stopping outgoing traffic for Moscow, and later they succeeded in closing the electric stations and in cutting off light from the city. Committees were sent to all the theaters and succeeded in stopping the performances in several of them, and in the outlying districts they went from drug store to drug store ordering the pharmacists to close, and threatening them with the destruction of their stocks if they refused. Other stores were not interfered with. The action of the strikers with regard to the druggists is condemned by the public.

CASTRO'S LATEST

Considered by the French to Be a Further Provocation.

Paris, Nov. 17.—The foreign office is advised that President Castro refused to pay the second installment of the Plumley arbitration award. The arbitration covered damages sustained by French citizens in Venezuela during revolutionary periods prior to 1903. The judgment in favor of France awarded about $650,000, and President Castro paid the first installment about three months ago. Apparently his failure to pay the second installment was on the ground that diplomatic relations between France and Venezuela are interrupted. Officials here decline to admit this justifies President Castro in not paying the installment. The incident is considered to be a further provocation.

Mrs. Madden's Alimony.

Cincinnati, O., Nov. 17.—Deciding that a separation was warranted under all the circumstances, alimony to the amount of $250 a month and attorneys' fees of $6,000 were ordered by Judge Swing in this city in the suit of Mrs. Madden for alimony pending the decision of the Kentucky courts on the suit for divorce between John E. Madden and wife. The alimony is to be secured to Mrs. Madden permanently, but the Ohio court holds that the children are within the jurisdiction of the Kentucky court and that the Ohio court can not decide as to their disposition.

Bail Forfeited.

New York, Nov. 17.—Something of a sensation was created in Justice Davy's branch of the supreme court when John Krup, indicted for illegal voting in the recent municipal election, failed to appear for pleading, and his attorneys expressed ignorance as to his whereabouts. State Attorney General Mayer, who was in court, was indignant at the turn of affairs. He said: "Every effort will be made to ascertain who put up the $5,000 bail and who employed counsel to defend Krup." Justice Davy declared the $5,000 bail forfeited.

ODELL'S WORDS.

Will Remain Chairman of the Republican State Committee.

New York, Nov. 17.—"I am going to remain the chairman of the Republican state committee," declared ex-Governor B. B. Odell, Jr., when questioned regarding the interview Senator Thomas C. Platt had with President Roosevelt in Washington. This interview, it was reported, had to do with the New York state chairmanship, and a possible successor to Mr. Odell.

BENJAMIN B. ODELL.

Adulterated Whiskies.

Washington, Nov. 17.—The twenty-second annual convention of the association of agricultural chemists began here with 150 members in attendance. W. D. Bigelow of the bureau of chemistry of the department of agriculture discussed food adulterations, and referred to the use of coloring matter to impart to whiskies the appearance of age. The custom of coloring whisky by means of charred barrels did not, Dr. Wiley said, prevail in England, Scotland and Ireland, where all spirits were much lighter colored than in this country. There was, he added, a great demand among British distillers for casks and barrels that had once held sherry and port wines, the distillers having found that whisky stored in such barrels gained something of the sherry flavor and color.

Woman Tied to a Tree.

Chillicothe, O., Nov. 17.—When Constable Ater went to the farm near Clarksburg which Major and Mrs. Jonathan Throckmorton have tried desperately to save from the bankruptcy court, to get corn from the farm for the trustees, it was necessary to handcuff and chain Mrs. Throckmorton to a tree to keep her from fighting the men. Major Throckmorton was kept covered with revolvers. The couple did not heed the injunction to keep them from interfering with the removal of crops.

Kelley's Fate.

Cincinnati, O., Nov. 17.—First Baseman Kelley of the St. Paul American association team, must go to the St. Louis Americans, according to a decision reached by the national baseball commission. He had objected to his sale to that club, wishing to go to the Toledo American association club.

Death of a Consul.

Madelia, Minn., Nov. 17.—A cablegram announcing the death of United States Consul William R. Estes, recently appointed to the post at Zittau, Germany, was received by S. B. Estes, a brother, from Solingen, Germany. Estes died of pneumonia.

Aid of Unemployed.

London, Nov. 17.—King Edward has given $10,500 and the Prince of Wales $5,250 to the fund for the aid of the unemployed which was started by Queen Alexandra. The fund now amounts to nearly $140,000.

GRAIN AND LIVE STOCK.

EAST BUFFALO—Cattle: Export, good to choice, $5 00@5 50; shipping steers, $4 25@4 75; heifers, $3 00@4 00; cows, $2 25@3 60; bulls, $2 25@3 75; milkers and springers, $25 00@55 00. Sheep and Lambs—Good to choice yearlings, $5 75@6 00; wethers, $5 50@5 75; mixed, $5 25@5 50; ewes, $5 00@5 35; spring lambs, $6 50@7 35. Calves—$7 50@8 00. Hogs—Heavies and mediums, $5 10; Yorkers, $5 05@5 10; pigs, $5 10; roughs, $4 25@4 50; stags, $3 00@4 00.

CLEVELAND — Cattle: Steers, choice fat, $4 75@5 00; coarse and rough, $3 25@4 00; heifers, $3 50@4 00; cows, $2 00@2 75; bulls, $2 50@2 75; milkers and springers, $15 00@50 00. Sheep and Lambs — Good to choice lambs, $7 00@7 25; yearlings, $5 50@6 00; wethers, $5 00@5 50; mixed, $4 50@5 25; ewes, $4 50@5 00. Calves—$7 50 down. Hogs—Mixed weights, $4 90; Yorkers, $4 90; mediums heavy, $4 90; pigs, $4 85; stags and roughs, $3 75@4 25.

CHICAGO — Cattle: Common to prime steers, $4 90@6 55; cows, $2 75@4 00; heifers, $2 00@5 00; bulls, $2 00@4 00; stockers and feeders, $2 15@4 15. Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, $4 00@5 60; yearlings, $ 50@6 00; spring lambs, $6 50@7 20. Calves—$2 00@7 00. Hogs—Good to prime heavy, $4 85@4 95; medium to good, $4 70@4 80; lightweight butchers', $4 75@4 90; heavy mixed, $4 60@4 80; packing, $4 20@4 50. Wheat—No. 2 red, 88½c. Corn—No. 3, 45c.

PITTSBURG — Cattle: Choice, $5 25@5 50; tidy butchers', $4 10@4 40; heifers, $2 50@3 80; cows, bulls and stags, $2 00@3 50; fresh cows, $25 00@50 00. Sheep and Lambs—Prime wethers, $5 00@5 25; good mixed, $4 60@4 90; lambs, $4 50@7 40. Calves—$5 00@8 00. Hogs—Prime heavy, $5 10@5 15; mediums and heavy Yorkers, $5 10; light Yorkers and pigs, $5 05@5 10.

CINCINNATI—Wheat: No. 2 red, 90@91c. Corn—Mixed (new), 43½@45c. Oats—No. 2 mixed, 33@33½c. Rye—No. 2, 73c. Lard—$6 60. Bulk meats—$7 37½. Bacon—$8 50. Hogs—$4 90@4 95. Cattle—$2 00@4 75. Sheep—$3 00@5 00. Lambs—$4 75@7 50.

TOLEDO — Wheat, 89c; corn, 47½c; oats, 32½c; rye, 71c; cloverseed, $8 00.

NEW YORK—Wheat: No. 2 red, 91½c. Corn—No. 2, 53½c. Oats—Mixed, 35c.

NOT PROMISED ANY IMMUNITY

Attorney General Moody on the Pleas of the Beef Packers.

GARFIELD INQUIRY NO BAR

Defendants Not Compelled to Attend the Investigation and Testify or Produce Documentary Evidence. Answer of the Government to Be Filed at Chicago Next Week.

Washington, Nov. 17.—With reference to the pleas in bar filed by the indicted beef packers in the federal district court at Chicago, Attorney General Moody made the following statement:

"Ten separate pleas in bar have been filed, each one of them alleging facts which, it is claimed, ought to bar the government from proceeding further in this case. Eight of these pleas are based upon the alleged conduct of Mr. Garfield, commissioner of corporations, in making an investigation of the affairs of defendants in pursuance of the authority conferred upon him by law, and in special obedience to the resolution of the house of representatives requiring him to make such investigation. Under the federal act creating the department of commerce and labor the commissioner of corporations has the right to subpoena and compel the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of documentary evidence, and to administer oaths; but with regard to all persons who are subpoenaed to testify or to produce documentary evidence, it is provided that immunity from prosecution shall be given to them if they obey the commissioners' subpoena, except that they shall be liable for perjury for giving false testimony.

"It is stated by the government that Mr. Garfield did make the investigation required by the resolution of the house of representatives, and that he did receive from certain of the defendants oral information and access to the books of the defendant corporations. It is, however, contended by the government that the information and access to the books were given voluntarily by defendants. The government denies in point of fact that Commissioner Garfield did compel the several defendants to attend and testify and produce documents before him, or that he did subpoena any of the defendants to appear before him and testify or produce documentary evidence; or that he waived the oath which he was authorized to require of them; or that he promised them any immunity whatever in the premises; or that any evidence obtained from the defendants was delivered to or used by the department of justice or the district attorney before the grand jury which found the indictment. The attorney general asserts in the most positive terms that none of the information obtained by Mr. Garfield was used before the grand jury.

"After full conference with Mr. Garfield, the answer of the government has been prepared by Mr. Pagin, under the supervision of the attorney general and with the assistance of the district attorney, and will be taken to Chicago and filed in the court there early next week."

AFTER TWENTY YEARS

Burlington Railroad Recognizes the Brotherhood of Engineers.

Chicago, Nov. 17.—The management of the Burlington railroad after 20 years of opposition has recognized the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and has signed the first wage schedule with that organization since the great strike of the engineers in 1885. The hostility of the Burlington road to the Brotherhood was the result of the engineers' strike of 1885-6, when 1,400 men deserted their engines. Paul Morton, then in the Burlington's service, had charge of the strike for the railroad, and won the most stubborn battle in the history of the brotherhood.

Bishop an Ohioan.

Cleveland, O., Nov. 17.—Very Rev. Charles D. Williams, the newly elected Episcopal bishop of Detroit, is 45 years old. He was born at Bellevue, O., and educated at Kenyon college, Gambier, O. He was ordained in Cleveland by Bishop Jaggar of southern Ohio when 23 years old. He has served as minister at the Church of the Resurrection, Fernbank, a suburb of Cincinnati, and at St. Paul's church, Steubenville, O. For the last 13 years he has been dean of Trinity cathedral, Cleveland.

Powder Works Blown Up.

Peoria, Ill., Nov. 17.—In an explosion at the Buckeye powder works at Edwards Station, 14 miles northwest of Peoria, two men met instant death and several other employes were injured, two of them seriously. The dead: Addison Long, 28; William Hassler, 45. The cause of the explosion is not known. The financial loss will be about $10,000.

Caucuses Called.

Washington, Nov. 17.—The Republicans and Democrats of the house of representatives have each called caucuses for the nomination of officers of the house. The Democrats will caucus on the afternoon of Saturday, Dec. 2, and the Republicans in the evening of that day, both in the hall of the house.

PENSION

For Every Wage-Worker at Sixty! Delegate's Resolution.

Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 17. — Victor L. Berger, delegate of the International Typographical union to the American Federation of Labor, in speaking of the resolutions he has placed before the committee said: "I did not introduce any resolution to indorse the Socialist party, and no resolution of that kind will be introduced. All the resolutions which I have introduced are purely trades-union resolutions." Among the 11 resolutions introduced by Mr. Berger are these: "That the congress of the United States pass a bill which will secure to every wage-worker in the United States who has earned no more than $1,000 average wages per year a pension of not less than $12 per month at the age of 60. That we point with sorrow to the close intimacy established between Samuel Gompers and other labor leaders with the great capitalists and plutocratic politicians."

Cotton Burns.

Columbus, Ga., Nov. 17.—More than 2,000 bales of cotton were burned, about 1,000 bales badly damaged and several hundred bales scorched by fire which started in grounds used jointly by the Central of Georgia railway and the Atlantic Compress company. The fire started from a spark from a switch engine. The total loss is placed at not less than $150,000, fully insured. The fire department succeeded in preventing the spread of the fire to between 16,000 and 17,000 bales which were on the ground near by. Inman & Company of Augusta were the principal losers. Other losers were: Weil Brothers, 100 bales; J. B. Holst, 25 bales; Inman, Aker & Inman of Atlanta, between 100 and 200 bales.

Dempsey's Plurality.

Cincinnati, O., Nov. 17.—Edward J. Dempsey, Democratic candidate for mayor last week, received a majority of 3,152 over all opponents and a plurality of 6,530 over Harry L. Gordon, the Republican candidate, according to the official count, which has been completed. The total vote for mayor was 78,578, and Dempsey received the largest vote on the Democratic ticket, although all his party associates for leading positions were elected by good pluralities.

To Overawe the Turk.

Rome, Nov. 17.—The armored cruiser Guiseppe Garibaldi and the torpedo-boat destroyer Ostro have been ordered to Piraeus to join the combined fleet of the powers for a demonstration in Ottoman waters. As Austria undertook the initiative for the financial control of Macedonia by the powers, Italy decided not to send a squadron commanded by an admiral, desiring that an Austrian admiral should command the international forces.

Gallows For Mrs. Rogers.

Rutland, Vt., Nov. 17. — Deputy Sheriff D. D. Hazen of South Royalton received official notice from Governor Bell to prepare at once for the execution of Mrs. Mary Rogers Dec. 8. Work will begin at once erecting the gallows for the third time at Windsor prison. The governor's order is taken to mean that state officials have little hope of the United States supreme court allowing the petition for a writ of habeas corpus for Mrs. Rogers.

Had Bad Money.

Chicago, Nov. 17. — When released from the penitentiary over a year ago Henry Racke, a well known counterfeiter, went to a cabin in a wild spot in the woods of northern Indiana, where he lived alone, and manufactured spurious half-dollars. He came to South Chicago to make the first attempt to dispose of some of the counterfeit coins and was captured and given over to the federal authorities by one of his victims.

More Airbrakes Wanted.

Washington, Nov. 17. — The interstate commerce commission has announced its decision in the matter of minimum percentage of cars in trains required to be operated with power brakes. The decision recommends increasing the percentage of airbrakes on cars in trains from 50 to 75 per cent.

Opposed to the Strike.

Moscow, Nov. 17. — The workmen here are opposed to the general strike proposed by the leaders at St. Petersburg, and the majority of them decline to cease work for the Polish cause.

CUT TO THE QUICK.

Five persons were burned to death in a fire in an Italian tenement in New York. Black Hand society suspected.

John W. Priestley, a former manufacturer of Philadelphia, was convicted at Camden, N. J., on a charge of setting fire to a factory.

Police at Schlebusch, Prussia, arrested a band of counterfeiters that made a specialty of counterfeiting paper money of the United States.

At Erie, Pa., an oil lamp exploded in a mail car, setting the coach afire and destroying a large amount of valuable mail matter directed to eastern and southern points.

Mrs. August Scaliz was burned to death and her husband probably fatally injured at their home in North Clarendon, Pa. To start the fire Mrs. Scaliz used kerosene and it exploded.

Father Cushing, who was suspended from the priesthood by Bishop Matz of the Catholic diocese of Colorado, died at Denver of heart failure. At the last moment the bishop and priest became reconciled.

HE SUBMITS TRANSCRIPT

Prosecutor Stillwell Will Not Call Witnesses.

HE HAS SUFFICIENT EVIDENCE ALREADY

The Testimony Taken Before the Coroner Is Deemed Adequate To Show That Pierson Is Tied to the Railroad Track at Gambier on the Fatal Saturday Night.

Mount Vernon, O., Nov. 16.—Prosecuting Attorney Stillwell decided this morning to submit the testimony secured at the coroner's inquest in the Student Pierson case and not subpoena any witnesses unless it is absolutely necessary. The prosecutor stated it would be unnecessary to call witnesses before the grand jury, as the testimony taken before the coroner was sufficient to show that Pierson was tied to the railroad tracks when he was run over and killed. This testimony was submitted today, but it will be possibly next week before the grand jury will report.

MINOR NOTES.

Infant Dies—William Norris, Jr., aged two days, a son of Mr. and Mrs. William Norris, residing at the corner of Davids and Florence streets, died at the home of the parents Friday night. Burial was made in St. Mary's cemetery.

Charles Click Injured—Charles Click is laid up at his home on south High street as the result of an accident suffered Wednesday afternoon while out hunting. Mr. Click in some manner sprained his right ankle and will be laid up several weeks because of the accident.

Miller Resigns—J. W. Lewis, second miller at the Marion Milling & Grain company's plant, has resigned his position and is preparing to remove to his old home at Bowling Green, Kentucky, where he will enter into business. No arrangements have been made for his successor.

Premiums Paid—Secretary James A. Knapp of the Marion County Agriculture society reports that nearly all the premiums have been paid and the business of the fair has about been cleared up. The annual election of officers is scheduled for the second week in January. At that time eight new members of the board will be elected.

Scaffolding Fell—By the collapse of a scaffolding at the new Olney Avenue school building, Saturday afternoon, four workmen were precipitated to the ground a distance of five feet. All escaped without injury save Israel D. Lewis of Summit street, who sustained a severely wrenched ankle. Dr. C. T. Waint attended him.

Child Injured—Hanging onto the rear end of a vegetable wagon proved serious for Ada Belle, the six-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Wahl of Olney avenue, Saturday afternoon. The horse started suddenly and the girl falling backward struck her head on the pavement cutting a severe gash. Dr. C. T. Wiant dressed the injury.

Business Booming—The F. D. McKinnis company is having an addition made to its present quarters. A brick structure two stories high, forty-six by thirty feet, is being erected in the rear of the lot between the present building and the alley. A representative of the company states that the company's business has so increased that larger quarters are necessary.

Marion Smith Injured—By the falling of a lot of iron in the tin department of the Huber Manufacturing company, Tuesday afternoon, Marion Smith of north State street had both feet badly crushed. He sustained ligamental fractures of the right and a partial fracture of the bones of the left foot. He was removed to his home, where Dr. H. W. Sager attended him.

Valuable Dog Poisoned.

John Dike, a Columbus policeman, who came here Tuesday to hunt, lost a hunting dog valued at $100 as a result of strychnine poisoning, and Henry Bausinger, a south Main street baker, had his right hand badly bitten while he was helping doctor the poisoned animal.

Dike took his dog to Bausinger's place Tuesday afternoon and while there the animal accidentally ate some rat poison containing strychnine. The dog was in such a condition that it was impossible to open its mouth. Bausinger was trying to pry open the dog's mouth when the animal suddenly snapped its teeth into Bausinger's thumb.

It was finally found necessary to kill the dog with chloroform in order to end its suffering.

The board of county commissioners, accompanied by County Surveyor Edward Ault, were in Pleasant township Wednesday viewing the rout of the proposed Falk-Selter ditch, which was petitioned for several weeks ago.

A crowd of ten young people from this city was pleasantly entertained Tuesday evening by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Schultz at their home in Morral.

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ROOSEVELT STANDS PAT

On the Question of Regulating the Freight Rates.

FORECAST OF HIS NEXT MESSAGE

Will Have a Word To Say About Niagara Falls.

The President's Raleigh Speech Fairly Accurately Defines His Position on the Question — An Immediate Appropriation for the Construction of the Panama Canal Will Be Recommended.

Washington, Nov. 15.—From all that can be learned, the forthcoming annual message of President Roosevelt will be probably the most important ever written by him. The document is now in type and the president is going over the proofs. By the latter part of next week it will be in shape for final print and then will be distributed in advance to the daily papers of the country through the medium of the press associations, under pledge that it will not be published until sent to congress. So freely has the president discussed his various policies with the members of his cabinet, senators and representatives and other callers, as well as in his recent public speeches, it is possible to present a fairly accurate forecast of the leading features of the message.

Some time ago, the president declared to one of his senatorial callers that he considered the matter of railroad rate legislation to be the most important subject for discussion by congress at the coming session. And he will not be satisfied with mere discussion. He will insist upon legislation. He will ask in his message that congress provide for an administrative body of men—either the interstate commerce commission or some other—which shall have the power to fix a reasonable rate in place of one found to be unreasonable and discriminating, such new rate to go into effect within a reasonable time, subject, of course, to review in the proper courts. This is the substance of his railroad policy as outlined in his Raleigh speech several weeks ago.

The Railroad Business.

It is far from the president's intention to overturn the railroad business of the country. He does not ask for a general revision of rates. All he wants is the legal substitution of a reasonable rate in the place of one found to be unreasonable in any particular instance. He will also repeat his declarations made in his last message against rebating and the abuse of the private car and terminal track systems.

So desirous is the president for adequate legislation on this subject that he will, for the present at least, not insist upon modification of the tariff. He will leave that subject for further presentation after the railroad business is out of the way.

In the matter of insurance legislation, the president is expected to go much further than he did in his last message, when he disposed of the question in a paragraph, merely urging congress to consider whether the power of the bureau of corporations could be extended to cover interstate transactions in insurance. It is known that the president has been deeply stirred over the revelations made by the New York legislative commission, and that he feels that the time has come for the federal government to assume some sort of supervision over this branch of business. Incidentally it is likely that he will have some interesting things to say on the general subject of graft and frenzied finance, concerning which the country has been so much agitated in the past year. He will urge the ratification of the Santo Domingo treaty, which provides for the temporary administration of the customs of that country by the United States for the benefit of American as well as foreign creditors. In this connection he will present the reports of Colonel Colton, American receiver appointed by the Dominican government, showing how successfully the scheme has worked thus far.

For Panama Canal.

The message will also recommend an immediate appropriation for the prosecution of the work on the Panama canal. The $100,000,000 provided by congress three years ago is now practically exhausted, and it is imperative that more money be forthcoming if dirt is to be made to fly next summer, as has been predicted by Chairman Shonts of the commission.

The anti-American boycott in China will furnish the text for an interesting chapter of the message. The president will ask for such modification of the Chinese exclusion laws and such provision for their administration as will insure to all Chinamen, excepting the coolie classes only, the same right of entry into this country and the same treatment as is guaranteed to the citizens of other countries.

One subject upon which the president has spent considerable thought is the improvement of our diplomatic and consular service. He will advocate better salaries and better accommodations for the embassies and legations. At present, the United States owns only one legation, the one recently built in Peking. The others are rented. There is at present scarcely a single American ambassador or minister whose salary is adequate to provide merely the entertaining his official position requires of him.

There will be a chapter upon contemplated reforms in governmental administrative methods, the data being furnished by the commission which has been investigating this subject for several months past. It is probable that the creation of a general purchasing office for supplies will be among the innovations recommended.

Regarding Niagara Falls.

A few days ago the president promised to insert in his message a paragraph urging the preservation of Niagara falls. A committee that waited upon him showed how the falls were in danger of destruction on account of the constantly increasing draft made upon the waters of the Niagara falls by various power concerns. He will probably suggest the appointment of an international Canadian-American commission to cope with the problem.

The message will contain the usual recommendations for the betterment of our military strength, particularly on the seas. Our foreign relations will be thoroughly reviewed, especially those connected with the Central and South American republics.

CENTENNARIAN DIES IN CHICAGO.

Chicago, Nov. 14.—Mrs. Bridget O'Brien died Tuesday in Rockford at the advanced age of 105 years. She moved in 1851 to Chicago. She was a great-grandmother at the time of the big fire. She enjoyed the best of health to the day of her death. She had outlived three children who died of old age.

GRACELY LOSES THE ARBITRATION CASE

Trio of Arbitrators Decides in Favor of the Tenant.

Orren Prettyman Is Recovering Nicely from Surgical Operation at Columbus—Funeral of Mrs. Adam Blue Is Well Attended.

La Rue, Nov. 15.—[Special]—Mrs. Sarah J. Burdge and young son, of Ft. Wayne, Indiana, are visiting Mrs. Burdge's mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Self, who continues quite sick.

W. F. Knifin and family were guests of G. E. Mouser and family of Marion, Sunday.

John G. Berry of near Arbela has sold his seventy-five acre farm to Charles Franks. The consideration was $75 per acre and possession will be given March 1.

F. H. Bardwell, after spending several weeks home-seeking in Oklahoma, has returned and is now preparing to move there.

John Moore of Green Camp paid La Rue a business visit Monday.

A series of meetings is now in progress at the Presbyterian church here under direction of Pastor J. G. Curry assisted by Rev. S. C. Bates of Harrison.

Mrs. Sarah Anderson has moved into her atractive home on School street.

The school in the Imbody district south of Agosta is closed because of the prevalence of measles.

Earl, the ten-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Sager, four miles south of La Rue is suffering of a severe attack of measles.

John C. Blue accompanied a carload of stock to Cleveland Monday.

Perry Gatchell and family spent Sunday as guests of Mr. and Mrs. William Kinnamon south of town.

A. T. Matthews of Marysville is passing a few days this week here on business.

Very extensive repairs are being made on the Winnemac, La Rue and Essex pikes. They are being double tracked with covering to the depth of eight inches of crushed stone.

A settlement for damage done by water to Thomas Cramer's corn crop was finally agreed upon by W. A. Sager, J. W. Frederick and Richard Jones, arbitrators, who decided the damage to be $200 to be paid by C. Gracely to Cramer, his tenant. Each party to bear half of the cost.

James Patrick and son, Ralph, of York Center, visited Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Davis here Sunday.

A. J. Jones' fine large new barn south of town is now ready for roofing.

Several La Rue residents attended the funeral of Mrs. Adam Blue in Essex, Sunday afternoon.

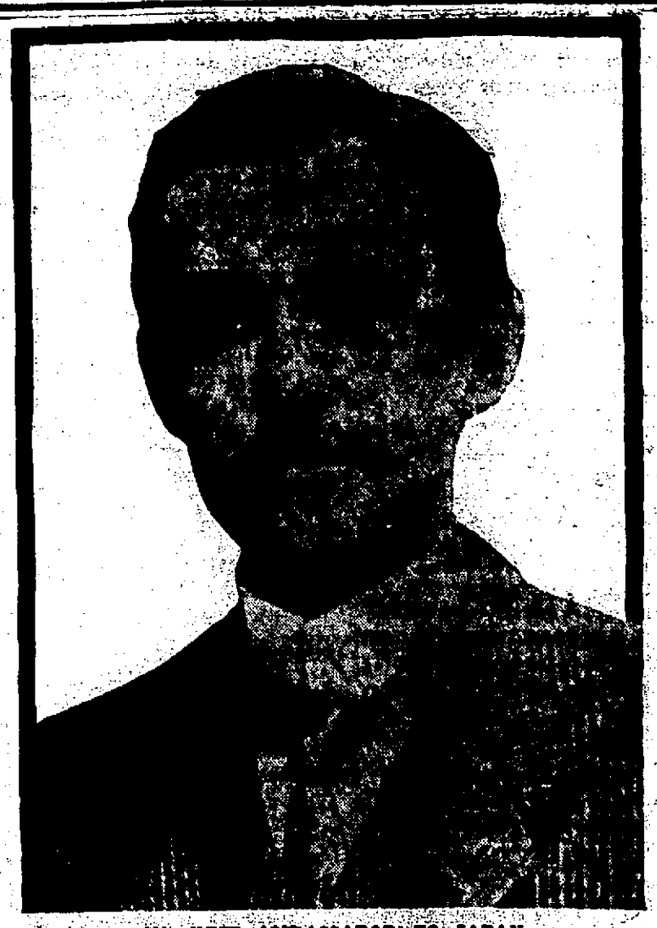
Orren Prettyman who submitted to a surgical operation at the Grant hospital in Columbus, a few days ago, is slowly recovering and in two weeks or less will return to his home.

George Parish and family of near Scott Town, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Thomasson Sunday.

R. W. Stratton of Agosta was transacting business in La Rue Monday.

Robert S. Edineston of Pauiding Center visited a few friends south of town several days last week.

Mrs. R. E. Dodge has returned from a visit with her parents in Chicago.



THE NEW AMBASSADOR TO JAPAN.

Lloyd C. Griscom, who, by the elevation of the Japanese mission from a ministry to an embassy, becomes United States ambassador at Tokyo, is probably the youngest man in the world holding so prominent a position. He was born in Riverton, N. J., in 1872 and is a son of Clement A. Griscom, president of the International Navigation company. He is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, the University of Pennsylvania Law school and the New York Law school. Mr. Griscom was secretary to Thomas F. Bayard, first American ambassador to Great Britain, and served as aid-de-camp to General Wade in the Spanish war. He then re-entered the diplomatic field and represented the United States in various capacities in Turkey and Persia. He was appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Japan Dec. 16, 1902, when he was barely thirty years of age, and has since held that post.

Defects in the Navy.

Three defects in the fine navy of the United States have been brought into sharp relief by recent expert criticism. The first is the slowness of promotion to the higher grades of the service. The dearth of sufficiently skilled engineers is the second. The third is the great number of desertions among the newly enlisted seamen, firemen and coal-passers.

Admiral Dewey first directed attention to the scanty opportunities which American naval officers have for becoming familiar with the duties of a fleet commander before they are forced into retirement. The point is not that the admirals are too old or that their successors would be, if present conditions continued. The age limit reached at sixty-two finds many officers as fit as they were at any time in their lives, for the most exacting service. The trouble lies in the fact that men become admirals too late to have suitable opportunity to gain familiarity with the work of their rank before they are forced out of the navy.

It seems clear that there must be more rapid promotions if the country is to have a suitable number of men accustomed to the highest commands while still in the prime of life and far from the retirement age.

The effort to make engineers of line officers who are also required to perfect themselves in gunnery and seamanship seems a failure. Admiral Rae, as chief of the naval engineering bureau, gives warning that there are not enough expert engineers in the navy to keep the machinery of its ships in good condition. There has been too much extension of duties. Too wide a range is required of naval officers in the engineering department. This defect must be remedied.

As for desertions, the evil seems chronic. It is partly inherent in the characteristics of American life. But it can be lessened by better pay or more comfort, and by taking effective measures to create a naval reserve. If there were a reserve—not a naval militia—in which men might enlist for a brief time and in an experimental way, it would sift out those who did not like the work and the life. Enlistments for the regular term of service would not be followed by wholesale desertions. Moreover, men given training in a preparatory reserve would be valuable recruiting material in time of war.

The navy is good, but it must be made still better. It will not be the largest marine force in the world, for many years, if ever, but it ought to be in all respects the best of its size.—Cleveland Leader.

Zangwill on Russian Atrocities.

Following upon the appalling crimes committed against the Jews of Russia within the past few days the eloquent appeal raised by Israel Zangwill in the message which he cabled to the Daily News from London yesterday is bound to stir the sympathies of the American people. Read in the light of events at Kishineff and other Russian centers its pathetic note of hopelessness seems only too well justified. In Mr. Zangwill's view, to look for relief at the hands of the Russians is useless, the only safe recourse of the Jews lying in such a plan of colonization as that proposed by the Zionists and the Jewish Territorial association. "In the presence of the volcano forces of human nature," he writes, "money can do nothing, Roosevelt can do nothing, Witte can do nothing. It is a valuable lesson for Jewish philanthropists even though it costs 5,000 lives and 50,000 horrors to teach it to them. A people can be saved only by itself. Jews must save themselves or perish."

The world must continue to hope that somehow a way to provide for the adequate protection of the Jews in Russia will be found. It is inconceivable that any race of human beings should sanction deliberately and as a matter of fixed policy such fiendish outrages. Should the expectation of relief prove groundless, should the assaults and massacres continue, the results, as Mr. Zangwill suggests, will be a trong impetus to the plan of colonization with which he is identified.

At the seventh international Zionist congress, held in Basel last August, a number of eminent Jews, including Mr. Zangwill and Dr. Nordau, introduced a resolution to adopt the proposal of the British government, offering to set apart a section of British East Africa for the Jews. In a stormy and dramatic session the resolution was defeated, a majority of the congress deciding that Zionists must continue to work for "a legally and publicly assured home for the Jewish people in Palestine" and decline "any colonizing activity outside of Palestine." Another congress may find Zionists more in accord with Mr. Zangwill's view that the Russian Jews must go forth to face nature—"savage nature, but less savage than the Russian masses."—Chicago News.

Sentenced to Workhouse.

The following from the Columbus Press-Post refers to Robert Young, who is quite well known in this city:

Robert Young, Saturday morning, in police court was fined $300 and sentenced to six months in the workhouse for counterfeiting whisky labels. A ten days' stay was allowed. Bond was fixed at $1,000, which may be furnished.

Miss Grace Swoveland of Ashland is visiting her sister, Mrs. Owen Ingle of east Farming street.

AN ANSWER TO SECRETARY TAFT

Vigorous Reply to President and the Secretary.

REGULATING THE RAILROAD RATES

Secretary Taft Denies in His Speech at Akron That the President Contemplates Scheme of Rate-Fixing by a Federal Commissioner—David Willcox Makes Vigorous Reply.

New York, Nov. 15.—A vigorous reply to the utterances of President Roosevelt and Secretary Taft on the question of rate regulation is contained in an articles by President David Willcox of the Delaware & Hudson railroad in the Yale Review for November, out today. Mr. Taft's argument in his speech in Akron, Ohio, on October 21, in which the secretary of war emphatically denied that President Roosevelt contemplated any scheme of rate- fixing by a federal commission, is thus met by Mr. Willcox:

"General rate fixing would manifestly be the commission's principal future activity. In its annual report for 1893, page 13, the commission said: 'Every case before the commission, however trivial it may appear, involves in its disposition the formulation of principles under the law which have an immediate bearing upon the business and the commerce, not only of the immediate locality, but often of the entire country.' In its annual report for 1904 the commission said, page 29: 'It is probably nearer the truth to say that the cases now pending before the commission directly or indirectly affect almost every locality and, therefore, nearly all the people of the United States.' In his testimony before the senate committee, Mr. Bacon, the chief advocate of political rate-fixing, said: 'There are three cases within the past year in which large sections of the country are interested—an immense population—one of which covers a large part of the Pacific coast; another covering the southeastern section of the country, with reference to lumber; and the third covering the whole country with reference to hay. The rates from the different districts are so inter-related with one another that they must be considered as a whole.' Mr. Prouty, the leading member of the commission in rate-fixing activities, said before the senate committee that the commission has not a case pending before it that does not involve a future rate, and that many single cases involve one thousand rates."

After pointing out that the mileage of the roads is 213,904, the number of employes 1,296,121, the operating expenses last year $1,338,896,255, and that there are annually filed more than 130,000 tariffs, representing probably at least a million rates, Mr. Willcox says: "The proposed legislation has placed these vast interests under the control of the commission, and the attorney-general has ruled that the commission would be independent of the courts so long as the rates which it fixed do not amount to demonstrable confiscation. Nothing could be more dangerous to the value of railroad property than the system now proposed of committing its future to the control of a political body, whose chief function would be to appease these certain hostile claims. Constant reductions, now here and now there, would easily destroy the property.

"The frequent threat of possible government ownership is, therefore, without force. That would be far preferable, because it would involve payment of the value of the property before its earning power was destroyed; but the effect of the proposed scheme would be to insidiously break down the earning power without paying for the property."

In dealing with the complaint that rates are exorbitant, Mr. Willcox thus sums up the situation:

"In 1904 the rate per mile on freight was .78 cent per ton and on passengers was 2.006 cents each. The official publications of the government show that from the year 1887 until 1904, inclusive, prices generally increased seven per cent., while the rate per ton mile on the railroads decreased twenty-four per cent. Notwithstanding this rise in prices generally, the freight rate in 1904 was only .00056 of a cent higher than the lowest point ever reached."

Rate fixing by a federal commission, Mr. Willcox argues, "will establish rigid methods of transacting business which would arrest commercial progress. The traffic officials will be extremely reluctant to reduce rates, because their restoration would be practically impossible. A rate even fixed by the commission would be incapable of change without a proceeding as dilatory as a lawsuit; and as the commission proceeded the scope of this rigid condition of rates would constantly extend. Every practical man must realize that business is carried on successfully by negotiation and agreement of the parties rather than by the judgment of any tribunal. 'Business by lawsuit' would be a lamentable failure. There is no successful branch of business in which the general future relations of those engaged therein are regulated by public officials, whether an administrative commission or a court of justice."

As to the remedy for adjusting grievances, Mr. Willcox thus puts the case for the railroads: "The true remedy lies in the enforcement of existing statutes, which will prevent rebates and discriminations; and the resorting by the commission directly to the courts without dilatory preliminaries, so as to secure expeditious action by the only branch of the government which is empowered by the constitution to administer justice and determine rights of property. This remedy is authorized by the Elkins law and is fully sanctioned by the supreme court: it will prevent unjust discrimination and undue or unreasonable preferences. So far as concerns reasonableness of the rates, it is obvious that the present method, under which the commission has power to pass upon existing rates, has been effectual, since no case of unreasonable rates has ever been judicially established."

UNCLAIMED MAIL.

The following mail remains uncalled for at the local postoffice:

J. T. Anderson 2 Dr. James C. Allen, Wm. Bussey, S. P. Blair, Earl Bradford, Oscar Bush, Dr. O. D. Clowson, Mr. June D. Company, Ben Cosart, L. E. De Lauder, Edward M. Davis, Arthur De Munn, Gustis Earnest, M. A. Grimes, George Gross, Weslie Jones, F. J. Lusch, R. S. Lowe, Vergil Merrianan, William Ruehlman, E. H. Ruth, Frank Rowe, J. H. Sanders, H. M. Shafer, George Schwartz, Elmer Stephens, William Thompson, W. A. Thoman, F. Velte, William Wilt, Thomas Wyant, George E. Welch, Charles G. Wells, Mr. L. Zachman, Mrs. Rachel Bussey, Mrs. Tim Baughman, Beryl Campbell, Mrs. Susan Gates 2, Miss Nerve Green, Mrs. Jossie R. Ingle, Mrs. Sarah Little, Mrs. J. F. Kirk, Miss Edith Northup, Mrs. Etta Rupp, Grace Robinson, Miss Cora Swingle, Miss Alvertia Severns, Mrs. L. Taylor, Enterprise Mfg. Co., Mgr. Roller Rink, foreign, Mr. Lanlo Vi Georlo.

M. B. Dickerson, P. M.

SEEKING RELEASE OF MISS BENSLEY

Infirmary Directors at Columbus Are Making an Inquiry.

J. W. Thibaut and J. W. Smith infirmary directors, went to Columbus Wednesday to look up a matter regarding the dismissal of a Miss Bensley, who is confined in the Institution for the Feeble Minded. Miss Bensley, who is the daughter of James Bensley, at present an inmate at the county infirmary, was taken from the infirmary fourten years ago to the state institution, where she has since remained.

For a number of years past a Miss Evert, of Dayton, formerly a teacher in the institution has been working for the dismissal of Miss Bensley, averring that she is cured. Furthermore Miss Evert has agreed to give Miss Bensley a home. The matter was reported to the local directors, hence their trip Wednesday.

TWO CALEDONIA STORES ENTERED

The Authorities Have No Clew to the Identity of the Burglars.

Caledonia, Nov. 15.—[Special.]—Burglars entered Iden & Lyman's general store and Robert Highly's store here Tuesday night. At Iden & Lyman's the cash register was broken open and the contents, amounting to $5, stolen. Two boxes of cigars were taken from the case.

Entrance to Iden & Lyman's place was gained by breaking one of the front windows.

The burglars entered Highly's store by forcing open the rear door. At that place, so far as can be learned, all that the thieves secured were two pocket knives.

The authorities have no clew to the identity of the thieves. It is thought probable that the work was done by tramps.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED ON DEATH OF COMRADE

Tribute of Cooper Post, G. A. R., to Late John Garster.

The following resolutions have been adopted by Cooper Post, No. 117, G. A. R.:

Whereas, The messenger of death having again invaded the precincts of our post and taken from us our comrade and brother, John Garster; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the death of Comrade Garster we, as an organization, feel that we have sustained an irreparable loss and that in his death the post has lost one of its most worthy members.

Resolved, That we extend to his bereaved family our deepest and heartfelt sympathies for the one who was nearer to them than any other.

Resolved, That our charter be draped for thirty days, and that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family, also a copy to each of the city papers for publication.

Joseph Klinefelter,
J. B. King,
S. N. Titus,
Committee.

Mrs. Charles Rinker residing near Caledonia was agreeably surprised by a number of her friends and neighbors of the thirtieth anniversary of her birth Tuesday evening.

FATHER SHOOTS AT GIRL'S LOVER

Sensational Affair Takes Place in Open Court.

A BAD FIST FIGHT FOLLOWS GUN PLAY

The Father Is Locked Up for Contempt and the Young Couple Proceed To Procure a License To Wed. They Hastily Leave Town After They Are Married.

Mount Vernon, O., Nov. 16.—A sensational scene occurred in the Knox county court-room this morning when William Rowe, of Centerburg, attempted to shoot William C. Munsell, of the same village, for asking the hand of his daughter, Myrtle B. Rowe, in marriage. Rowe and his daughter were attending a session of common pleas court when Munsell came into the court-room. He joined the party and asked Rowe for his daughter's hand. This so angered Rowe that he pulled a revolver from his pocket, but before he could shoot Munsell knocked the weapon from his hand, and a fistic encounter ensued.

Spectators in the court-room were panic-stricken. Judge Seward demanded order. The court bailiff finally separated the men and Rowe was locked up for contempt of court. In the meantime, Munsell and Miss Rowe quietly left the court-room and went directly to the probate judge's office, where they obtained a marriage license and were married by a magistrate. They then hurriedly left the city.

THE CALEDONIA STOCK COMPANY

First Performance To Be Given in the Village Soon.

The Caledonia Stock company, an amateur theatrical organization composed of some of the best known young people of the village, will give its first performance of the winter season, Wednesday, November 22. The production will be "A White Lie," a four-act comedy, and will be given at the village opera-house.

The young people who will take part are John Ryan, Harry Ault, Carl Meister, William Stafford and Misses Minnie and Dawn Hart and Isabelle Virtue. Miss Naomi Pittman will act as musical director.

Legal Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has this day filed in the probate court of Marion county, Ohio, his petition praying for an order to sell or otherwise dispose of notes and book accounts belonging to the estate of William F. Durr, deceased, and which accrued in the life time of said decedent; and which have become desperate, said notes being twenty-six (26) in number and the aggregate amount of which is $442.62, all of which are past due. Said book accounts are twenty (20) in number and the aggregate amount of which is $216.35. Said petition will be for hearing on the 2nd day of December, 1905.

Dated at Marion, Ohio, this 8th day of November, 1905.

JOHN C. MARTIN,
Executor of William F. Durr, deceased.
Jacoby & Donithen, his attorneys.
25-wk&fri-13

SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.

The School Examiners of Marion county, Ohio, will meet for the examination of teachers at Central school building, Saturday,

December Second.

Include literature in required branches.

Examinations commence at 8:30 a. m. and no applications will be received after 10 a. m. All examinations will be written and positively no private examinations will be granted. A fee of 50 cents will be charged on admission to the examinations and each applicant will furnish an envelope, stamped and addressed to him or herself, in which a certificate or notice of failure will be forwarded. Applicants will be graded on a scale of 100. No certificate will be granted when the grade in any branch falls below 65. An average of 75 with a minimum of 65 secures a certificate for one year. 85 with a minimum of 65 secures a certificate of two years. 95 with a minimum of 65 secures a certificate for three years.

Success in the school room will also be taken into consideration in determining the class of certificate.

E. A. KENNEDY, President.
W. P. MALONEY,
R. C. ALEXANDER, Clerk. Examiners.

SUGAR
DOWN AGAN
Granulated per lb 5c
25 lbs. granulated sugar ..$1.25
100 lbs. granulated sugar $4.95
Windsor A, per lb 4 3-4c
FLOUR.
Is going up but we are selling cheap.
Crystal patent, the best in the city, per sack $1.40
Electric Light, per sack $1.30
Eureka, per sack $1.20
POTATOES
We have filled our cellar with home grown potatoes. We sell per bushel 75c
THE CONSUMERS
Wholesale Grocery.
I. S. C. A. BUILDING.
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SATURDAY - - NOVEMBER 18

If many Republicans bet on the prophecy of 83,000 on the head of the ticket they'll have little hesitation about crediting that other prophecy to the effect that it's going to be a hard winter

For some reason the public is as one with Mr Beck in his statement that it's a shame to refer to the life insurance presidents as grafters. It's not only all that, but it shows more or less contempt for several more fitting terms which hold a place in the English language.

It is possible that General Grosvenor just wanted to impress upon the people the fact, that, while there are prophets and prophets, the only safe one to depend upon is the "Prophet of Old Athens."

Tammany would like to know what the people of New York imagined it had election officials for anyway.

Senator Dick has at last come to the conclusion that there is no national political significance in the result of the Ohio election. Judging by the result, the voters of the state arrived at that conclusion a week or two, at least, before the senator.

Even the serenity of Senator Lodge seems to have suffered a slight jar.

"There seems to be no doubt that the good people of Philadelphia voted as they prayed," remarks the Chicago Tribune. But who for a minute ever imagined there were so many praying people in Philadelphia?

Still some students of the political game will always believe that it might have been different had Secretary Taft remained in the Philippines and Colonel Bryan at home.

Missouri wants it distinctly understood that it hasn't any use for insurance companies which do not insure.

The manner in which Buckeye Democrats are getting up to the pie counter might be construed to indicate that they hadn't much confidence in the idea that Mr Pattison is to receive an encore.

Editor Finley of the Kenton Press remarks that a great change is being made on the farms; where formerly ground was wasted with zigzag fences, now wire fences are used. A still greater change of late, however, is the amount of mortgage indebtedness which has been lifted off them.

It's not much of a task to locate General Grosvenor, but where is the element which has been opposing his re-election?

When Mr. Pattison assumes the reins of state government he should remember to reward some of the Republican papers of the larger cities who rendered him such staunch, though unintended aid.

General Grosvenor evidently knows when silence is golden.

The finding of the court-martial in Lieutenant Burbank's case clearly demonstrates that there's a feeling that honor should follow the flag regardless of the movement of the constitution.

The appellate division of the New York state supreme court has decided that Hannah Elias is entitled to the $685,000 given her by John R. Platt Mr. Platt has thus lost his money as well as his reputation.

The deer season opened in Wisconsin, Saturday, and up to date the score stands ten men killed and thirty-one injured.

"The human race is starved, not overfed," is the novel statement of the scientist, Litton Forbes, who holds that the brain worker, especially, is eating too little. There seems to be nothing in the way of overcoming the trouble, save the food trusts.

Cleveland may be the best governed city in the United States, but the record of eighty-six suicides in the last nine months goes to show that, for some reason, there are people who do not care to live in it.

Maybe Boss Croker knew what he was about when he decided to locate in England.

The Cincinnati Enquirer holds that the elections should be held earlier or Thanksgiving celebrated later. "There is too close a juxtaposition for the feelings of those whose campaign idealities fell short of post-election realities" Mighty nicely put, that, and by one who knows what he's talking about, too.

The Republican party has apparently recovered from last week's landslide, but the political salvage corps has small hope of saving any part of the machine.

The open season for guides and other big game is on in the Northwest

Getting indicted is becoming a habit with Senator Burton.

In view of recent developments that Russian admiral who surrendered his squadron should be looked upon by the Czar as his best friend.

Down at Zanesville two men bet on the election, by the terms of which the loser was to spend a week in the insane asylum at Columbus. The probate judge down that way has a pretty fair prima facie case against both.

The Washington correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, speaking of the ease with which a bank can be robbed says "the rustic simplicity of the average federal bank examiner makes him a facile tool in the grafters' hands" Unfortunately for the contention of this correspondent it's been the urban simplicity which has done the business for the most of the robbed banks.

Although Mr. Hearst didn't score a touchdown, he made some remarkable gains.

It's hard to understand how Colonel William L. Finley of Kenton can become private secretary to Mr. Pattison without running chances upon becoming one of those plutocrats he so much delights to grill. The job is worth from six to eight thousand dollars annually.

The two old parties up in Toledo have discovered that though "Golden Rule" Jones is dead his influence survives.

The political undertaker will now move the remains of the late David B Hill to one side of the tomb and make room for what is left of Arthur Poe Gorman.

The verdict of the coroner in the Pierson case at Mt Vernon last Saturday is a staggering blow to the entire Greek letter fraternity world. Possibly Dr. Smith's action at Ada will prove only the forerunner of a movement which will sweep the land.

Events in New York, last week, demonstrate that Mayor McClellan can hardly hope to be classed even among the presidential also rans.

Of course, it would probably have been just the same had Colonel Bryan not been on the other side of the globe.

After all, Chairman Dick missed it by only a trifle like 123,000.

President Roosevelt not only knows the time to wade in, but also when it's best to stay out.

Some of the Republican papers of the state are discussing Mr. Cox, since the election, much more freely than theretofore

Mr Hearst should realize that the explosive variety of language has never landed anyone in the White House.

Attacked on one side by Gentile and on the other by Mormon, Senator Smoot may realize, in a measure, the feelings of the innocent bystander up in Chicago

The county officers who were elected last year are not seriously grieving over the vote on the election amendment

If Mr McClellan ever had any presidential aspirations he might as well bid them a fond and final farewell

Now Ohio Republicans can realize how Missouri Democrats felt a year ago

Wonder if Ohio Republicans will feel natural in their next state convention

While Mr Pattison may suffer more or less annoyance from the boys looking for soft snaps, Democracy will not have to go on record with any legislation which may prove a boomerang

It's hardly a fair view, but many will hold that the difference between Mr Roosevelt on and off the Buckeye ticket is about 300,000.

Governor Herrick, in his statement, refers to "the overthrow of the Republican party." The governor was unfortunate in that he did not wait for the late returns before making his statement.

Now the Democratic vests will be worn out by contact with the pie counter.

To revise an old saw, there are three kinds of politicians just now. Those who are dead and know they are dead, they are worth counting. those who are dead and know not they are dead, they are useless to consider; those who are not dead and know they are not dead, these are worth tying to. But it may take a few weeks to assort them.

On sober, second reflection, it appears that the real Republican party in Ohio was not even jarred. The imperishable structure still stands, with a loose window light blown out here and there.

Now it's up to Mr. Pattison to appoint the very best man available for commissioner of insurance. It's not only a duty which he owes to the policy-holders of the state, but would be, as well, the best possible rebuke to an unduly partisan press.

The country will now have a chance to see which is the bigger, "the big stick" or "the thing which made Milwaukee famous"

A New York paper says M. Witte is a sort of vice president of Russia. This may be taken as a sort of a compliment to Mr Fairbanks, but it's open to question how it will be received at the White House.

President Roosevelt resisted each and every effort to get him into the Ohio political game Yet people will refer to it as "Roosevelt luck," probably, as heretofore.

Governor-Elect Pattison may have had his troubles before, but they are not to be counted with the problems before him To satisfy the hungry hordes of Democracy will require ten thousand more places than the governor has handily at his disposal.

Theodore Burton is not suddenly looming up as a big man. He has been big all along. The clouds are simply clearing away and the public is getting a glimpse of him.

A news item from Cleveland states that contracts for thirty new boats, to cost in the aggregate $10,000,000, have been let for delivery next season. When one reads an item like this the magnitude of the shipping industry on the Great lakes is forcefully brought home to him.

One might imagine that Senator Burton would get tired of having grand juries handle his case, but he doesn't appear the least bit anxious to get it before the other kind.

Throwing those ballot boxes into the river is just another illustration of the uncontrollable desire of those New Yorkers to water everything.

The Chicago papers claim that the milk being sold in the Windy City is watered. The cousins of the sisters of the milk dealers up that way must also be busy.

Chairman Dick's figures were all right, but he mixed them in giving them out. He probably meant that there would be a difference of $3,000 between the head and tail of the ticket

Chairman Garber of the Democratic committee rather strongly hints that he doesn't desire to succeed John R Malloy as the state oil inspector Mr. Garber, apparently, has not given extended study to that old saying, a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush, which would be especially true in the present case, the "insult" attached to the oil inspectorship being something like ten or twelve thousand dollars He ought to be able to lay enough of that away in a year or two to pretty thoroughly grease the congressional ways at the expiration of his term of state office

Governor Pennypacker admits that he is poorer today than when he went into the Keystone state gubernatorial chair. The governor doesn't specify whether he refers to loss of money or public esteem

The federal supreme court has upheld Ohio's gambling law under which money lost at gambling can be recovered from the owner of the building in which the money is lost But this is of little interest, of course, to the good people of Marion

"Let us not get the Shaws mixed," says the Columbus Dispatch "It is not the secretary of the treasury whom so many persons want to be suppressed" Not Dr Anna, the dear old girl who pretends she doesn't like men, either.

Who knows? Maybe it will be the turn of the Democratic bosses next time

Down at Henderson, Texas, Monday, a mob lynched three negroes without shout or sound. In fact, the mob was so quiet that persons sleeping less than a block from the jail were not awakened. We were almost tempted to grant that it was an ideal lynching till we observed that there was nothing to indicate that it was the work of "the best citizens of the place."

Upon second thought, the Democratic press has decided not to gerrymander Ohio.

"There is probably a disappointment in store for those who think that all the saloons in Ohio will be closed the day after the next gubernatorial inauguration," says the Cincinnati Enquirer. Manifestly the Enquirer proposes to be consistent. It offered Mr. Pattison little aid or comfort before his election, and doesn't propose to offer him any after.

Tammany has discovered that ballot boxes cast upon the waters are a good deal like bread.

The manner in which some eminent New Yorkers are yelling might be taken to indicate that "Violets" Hyde can administer a rather stiff blow.

The hearts of the deer of the Northwest are again bleeding for the poor hunters.

Senator Money declares that Theodore Roosevelt is the most unworthy person that ever held the presidential chair. Again let us remark how fortunate Mr. Roosevelt has been in the making of enemies.

Maybe that Indiana epidemic of bank robberies may be due to a desire upon the part of the Hoosier fictionists to get "color" for their stories.

Wasn't Mrs. Fitzherbert unfortunate enough in that she was the wife of George IV without having the thing dragged out into publicity a hundred years later?

"Violets" Hyde may not be a financial heavyweight, but he's had Wall street groggy at time yesterday and day before.

"Uncle Joe" Cannon denies that a presidential bee is buzzing in his bonnet, but he is willing to admit that the high tariff idea is pretty thoroughly fixed there

And another good thing about the separation of the state and municipal elections is that the fellow who is hopelessly snowed under on the municipal ticket can't lay the blame to the head of the state.

Mr Depew can't understand why the newspaper fellows are making him a target for ridicule They aren't, senator. They're simply firing away at human weakness as exemplified by you.

Chairman Garber is at Mt. Clemens to recuperate It wasn't so much the tension before the election, which caused his trouble, as the shock of the surprise after it.

Mayor McClellan claims he didn't spend a cent in the election. And, if the truth were known, his chief sorrow now is that he didn't.

A story is being floated to the effect that J Pierpont Morgan is not as great a figure in the financial world as he once was But none of the financiers seems overly anxious to fall inside the rays of the limelight just at present.

It's quite evident that no cabinet minister made a speech in behalf of Prince Charles of Denmark.

The celerity with which ex-Governor Odell gave notice that he wanted to testify in the insurance investigation might be construed to mean that he felt he had been hit

The time is about arrived when the ice-man becomes only a vague dream and the coal and gas men purse-flattening actualities

Mr Hearst continues to question the honesty of the New York City election And all along it has generally been assumed that the congressman-editor was from California.

Mr Hyde may not know much about the life insurance business, but he appears to know quite a little about life insurance crookedness, and, what troubles the life insurance people the most, he's telling it.

Mr Hyde can't be accused of being unreasonable. He frankly admits he would be willing to act as vice president of the Equitable for $75,000.

One vote was cast last week for Mark Twain for mayor of New York Possibly someone has been trying Mark's latest dyspepsia cure, and wanted to show his gratitude.

Naturally those good temperance women of Pittsburg, who censured the president because he didn't decline that Hoosier beer before it was proffered him, will appreciate the fact that their "firm stand" was doubtless the inception of his present campaign against Milwaukee's famous beverage.

"This charge that Castro has been trying to blackmail the asphalt company," remarks the shrewd Washington Post, "looks like an effort to place him in the alderman class" And honestly, now, doesn't it sound every bit as funny as the story of that Detroit burglar who went down to Chicago to burgle?

WALDO FARMERS' ANNUAL INSTITUTE

Committee Arranging a Very Fine Program.

Waldo Schools Close While Teachers Attend Meeting of State Teachers' Association at Columbus—Knights of Pythias Confer Degree.

Waldo, Nov 17 —[Special.]—The annual farmers' institute will be held here December 27 and 28. The state speakers are Lowell Roudebush of New Richmond and S J Baldwin of Tallmage. The local committee is directing its efforts to have an interesting program

The public schools were dismissed Friday to permit the teachers to attend the meeting of the State Teachers' association at Columbus.

The degree team of the Knights of Pythias lodge went to Ashley Tuesday night to confer the rank of knight upon a class of candidates

The township teachers' reading circle met Tuesday evening at the home of S. W. Almendinger. The next meeting will be in four weeks at the home of Charles Taylor. Miss Maude Baker and William Gearhiser will conduct the meeting

Emmet Shroats is quite seriously ill of rheumatism at his home west of town.

Ralph Gabler has purchased a lot of J S. Miles and will erect a dwelling thereon in the spring.

The Methodist Ladies' Aid society met Wednesday evening at the home of Mrs T W Wyatt. Arrangements were made for holding a social, December 9

The second number of the lecture course will be held Friday evening, November 24. Prof F B Pearson of Columbus is the speaker.

Miss Mosier of Marion will give a lecture for men and women in the school building, Friday evening, and for young women Saturday afternoon

R. N Porterfield of Marion was visiting here Sunday.

The hunters of this vicinity are taking advantage of the hunting season Rabbits are reported to be quite plentiful

Frederick Epley will make a sale of his personal property next Tuesday. He will then visit his brother in Texas, while Mrs Epley will visit her parents at Carrothers

SCHOOL-HOUSE IS BURNED FRIDAY

Building Located in District No. 2 of Grand Township.

A frame school-house located in district No. 2 in Grand township, was destroyed by fire at an early hour this morning The loss is estimated at $500, with $450 insurance

The origin of the fire is unknown, but it is supposed a defective flue was the cause, as a fire had been left burning in the building for the night

The building was erected nine years ago The sixteen pupils taught by Miss Zella Briggs will be obliged to attend other schools in the township until a new schoolhouse can be built It is stated that this will be done just as soon as the insurance can be satisfactorily adjusted.

ENTERTAINS A SMALL COMPANY

Pleasant Social at the Home of Miss Bertha Hoverman.

Longville Nov 17 —[Special]— Miss Bertha Hoverman entertained a small company of friends at dinner, Sunday Those present were Miss Florence Koehler, Miss Grace Queen, Miss Hilda Pangborn and Miss Anna Neidhart.

Mr and Mrs Charles Ruth of Agosta were the guests of William Fairchild Sunday

Edward Bolds and family have moved into the house vacated by Benjamin Furniss and family, who moved to New York, Monday

Rev Thomas has moved to Marion and Orrin Marney has moved into the house vacated by Mr Thomas

Miss Ella Wolfley of Prospect entertained the members of the Woman's Home Missionary society of the M. E church at Prospect Tuesday afternoon Thirty-four members were present Mrs W. H Hinkle read an interesting report of the convention held at La Rue last month.

To the pure all things are pure—barring politics

McCLAIN'S

Have You

stopped to consider that Christmas is but six weeks away?

We have

and all indications point to earlier selection of Xmas gifts than ever before.

Already

a surprising number of the better pieces have been sold and laid aside for Holiday delivery

A Large Shipment

of carved oak and Mahogany rockers has just been opened and they're the most beautiful we have ever had Can't get more of them before Xmas—Better stop in and see them.

SIDEBOARDS.

Bargain values at $14.00 AND UP

CHINA CLOSETS.

Bargain values at $10.00 AND UP

EXTENSION TABLES.

Bargain values at $5.00 AND UP

BUFFETS

Bargain values at $10.00 AND UP

GET THE CASH HABIT.

EVERYBODY IS HUNTING

FOR GOOD HONEST SHOES AND RUBBERS AT FAIR AND SQUARE PRICES.

WE HAVE 'EM, YOU NEED 'EM

The New York Store.

FIRE IN ROOF OF HATHAWAY HOTEL

Very Quick Action Prevents a Spread of the Blaze.

Three Classes of M. E. Sunday-School Primary Department Entertained by Mrs. Princess Miller—News Notes from Agosta.

Agosta, Nov 17 —[Special]—Ed Schultz, who has been seriously ill of tonsolitis, is slightly improved

Miss Hunter, residing northwest of here, was stricken by paralysis Friday, and is reported by her physician, Dr J E Holmes, but little better

Calvin Holmes, a traveling salesman for the Hagerty Boot and Shoe company of Washington C H, visited Saturday with his brother, Dr J E Holmes

Mrs Charles Reeves of Marion visited at the home of her mother, Mrs Tonguet Sunday

Fire was discovered in the roof of the Hathaway hotel, Tuesday morning, but through quick action the flames were easily extinguished.

The three classes of the M. E. Sunday-school primary department were pleasantly entertained at the home of Mrs Princess Miller, Saturday afternoon. Candies and fruits were liberally distributed to the delight of the little guests

Miss Olive Tuttle of Pontiac, Illinois, visited friends and relatives in this community from Saturday until Monday.

Mrs Davis and daughter of LaRue visited at the home of Mrs. B. F. Severns Monday

Rev. F. M Houser and F. W Stoll were guests at the home of Rev C E Rowley of Marion, Tuesday and Wednesday

The supper given by the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Wednesday evening, was well attended and proved to be a pleasant event

The protracted meetings still continue at Ebenezer and DeCliff. The interest is increasing and the membership is greatly increased

Mr and Mrs. Joseph Burley visited at the home of their daughter, Mrs. Burger, of Marion Sunday.

Outlook for General Trade.

Not many changes have come to pass in the business world during the week which has just passed, though the change in money rates, in which the cost of call money has reached record-breaking figures, is a strong indication that the necessary sum to handle the tremendous crops is much more than the estimates made by able financiers But the money centers seem equal to the emergency The funds will be forthcoming and in the end will flow back to the points where they can be used with profit.

While money is scarce it is perfectly apparent that there can be no activity in stocks. There have been slight fluctuations, entirely professional, except in one or two cases, where marked advances have been established But these advances rest upon more substantial grounds than speculation and are wholly and entirely exceptional and not reflective of the conditions prevailing in the money market. There is no reason to apprehend great activity in speculation until well after the first of the year

At the same time that rates for call loans are almost prohibitive there is not so much trouble to place first-class commercial paper at fair rates, though of course not low. This shows the trend of affairs very clearly. Bankers are able and willing to look after the legitimate business interests of their own communities, but are extremely careful about encouraging a speculative furore at this time. This spirit of conservatism speaks well for the future.

Iron and steel still dominate the business situation as far as strength is concerned. But this strength is along certain lines only In structural steel there is a demand far and away beyond the supply and rails are in the same class. But the minor products are not on the same plane, nor are prices relatively as high. But the condition of the trade is excellent, and the output record-breaking, taxing mills and furnaces to the utmost

Collections are good and trade conditions favorable in jobbing and retailing. Evidently there is an abundance of money in circulation, accompanied by a free spending disposition. The railroads are crowded with business, and if the earnings are not satisfactory it is the fault of the management As a rule, in every direction, trade conditions are satisfactory —Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.

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EIGHINGER SENTENCED

Young Man Receives Life Sentence With Grim Smile.

PRISONER MAKES NO STATEMENT

Freshwater Damage Suit Is Dismissed in Court of Common Pleas—Decision in the Mason Divorce Suit. Defendant in the Reformatory at Mansfield—Other Court News.

The petit jury convened at 9 o'clock Wednesday and took up the trial of the case of Benjamin Eighinger, the young man charged with criminal assault. Eighinger was represented by T. J. Gruber, a Caledonia attorney.

The prosecuting witness against Eighinger is eleven-year-old Minnie Doyle, daughter of R. H. Doyle of Mt. Victory. The crime with which Eighinger is charged is supposed to have been committed while the Doyle child was visiting with relatives at Caledonia.

Following are the names of the petit jurors selected for the trial:

John Cull, Charles Clapsaddle, Alvin L. Shrock, Henry Leonhart, David Haberman, John W. Click, Emanuel Hamilton, Claude Walters, and Joseph Schickedantz of Marion; R. R. Bradshaw of Green Camp; David Deitsch of Richland township and John Anselment of Claridon.

The jury went out at 2:15 o'clock that afternoon. Half an hour later it returned a verdict of guilty. The crime carries a life sentence.

Eighinger was taken before Judge Young, Thursday morning, and was sentenced to the penitentiary for life.

Winget C. Carey, indicted by the grand jury on the charge of adultery, was arraigned before Judge B. G. Young, Tuesday afternoon, and pleaded not guilty.

In the suit brought by Gerald Clark against the La Rue Telephone company, the defendant company has filed a motion to have Clark secure the costs of the case. They say that since Clark brought suit he has moved from the county. Clark sues for money which he claims is due him by breach of contract while he was employed by the company.

Judge B. G. Young Thursday dismissed the suit for damages brought by Miss Maggie Freshwater against Daniel Evans. Miss Freshwater claimed damages amounting to $5,000 for alleged defamation of character. The suit was begun February 10, 1904.

The suit for damages brought by Charles Sunday against the Hocking Valley Railway company was dismissed Thursday by Judge Young.

The suit for settlement of an account brought in the court of common pleas against E. S. Moon by the Bissman company was dismissed Thursday morning.

Mrs. Bertha L. Mason was granted a divorce in the court of common pleas from David E. Mason. The groom is now imprisoned at the Mansfield reformatory on the charge of forgery.

Custody of her children was granted to Mrs. Mason and costs were assessed against the defendant. Mason is ordered to pay his wife alimony of $10 monthly, beginning November 20.

In the opinion of Judge B. G. Young of the common pleas court it is entirely too common for girls to marry young men whom they know to be indolent and penniless. Married life with such people usually lasts a few months when the husband leaves and the young wife forthwith goes into divorce court.

Such was the statement of Judge Young to Mrs. May Secrest in the court of common pleas Thursday Mrs. Secrest, who is a pretty, demure little woman, admitted that when she married Ralph Secrest here November 22, 1902, she realized that he had no property and no regular employment. She thought that "he would do all right" after they were married.

Mrs. Secrest seeks divorce on the grounds of desertion and failure to provide. She was married when she was only sixteen years of age and has one child, Willis, aged four. After the hearing Judge Young took the case under advisement.

The petit jury after having given its decision in the Eighinger case, Wednesday afternoon, was dismissed by Judge B. G. Young until Monday, November 27. Judge Young next week will be in Upper Sandusky, where he will hear a murder case.

Edith Beaver of this city claims that her husband, Tildon Beaver, has been negligent and has failed to support her as he promised to do when he took his marriage vow here June 19, 1902.

Mrs. Beaver, through her attorney, H. E. Hill, filed a petition for divorce Thursday in the court of common pleas.

Mrs. Beaver also charges her husband with improper association and claims that Beaver has been cruel to her. As one of her charges against her husband, Mrs. Beaver relates that he failed to pay installments on their furniture and that everything was taken from the house.

Mr. and Mrs. Beaver have no children.

In connection with the appointment of a receiver for J. M. Neer, Henry Bowman has filed a petition in the court of common pleas against I. A. Merchant, the receiver.

Bowman relates that he is the owner and is entitled to 27,445 bushels of corn and thirty sacks of flour which the receiver is wrongfully retaining. Bowman, through his attorneys, Copeland & Bartram, asks that the court order the corn and flour transferred to him.

Ex-County Auditor L. M. Hipsher, one of the party defendants in the injunction proceedings brought several months ago by Prosecutor John H. Clark to stop payment on a steel bookcase ordered by the county commissioners of B. F. Wade of Toledo, filed an amended answer and cross-petition Thursday through his attorneys, Crissinger & Guthery.

Hipsher admits that B. F. Wade and the commissioners entered into a contract, May 13, 1905, for the purchase of a steel bookcase for $1,249, and asserts that Clark had full knowledge of the contract within a few days after it had been made, yet he permitted Wade to complete the contract, and the commissioners to accept the bookcase and to pay for it without making a word of protest until after the voucher had been issued.

If the bookcase was unnecessary now, Hipsher asserts that it was unnecessary at the time the contract was made. If the price was excessive, Hipsher states, Clark knew of the fact, and despite the fact that he was the legal adviser of the commissioners, he permitted them to consummate the contract.

Judge B. G. Young Thursday made the following assignments of cases:

G. W. Walters against H. F. Berner, November 27; James L. Price against James B. Guthery, November 28; City of Marion against I. A. Merchant, suit to condemn land for city park purposes, December 4; J. F. Dickerson against A. F. McClinton, December 6; Howard Stevens against Edward Fergus, November 29; Hershell D. Beavers against Hocking Valley Railway company, December 7; Alice Goodman against William P. Murphy, December 8; Samuel Croft against W. F. Mack, December 12; John J. O'Brien against Charles W. Leffler and others, December 13; John Herr against the Erie Railway company, December 14; George Parish against F. R. Salter and others, December 15; George E. Turner against James C. Tobias, December 11.

CAPITALISTS ARE NOW INTERESTED

Work To Begin Soon on Proposed Interurban Line.

In regard to the proposed Fostoria, Upper Sandusky & Marion electric line, the Wyandot Union-Republican of Upper Sandusky says:

Frank M. Ohl of Toledo, one of the promoters of the proposed Fostoria, Upper Sandusky & Marion electric railway, was in the city Wednesday, securing a right-of-way from property owners along the streets through which the proposed line would pass. Mr. Ohl submitted a franchise to the council of Carey, Monday evening, and after its legal publication and acceptance by the council, work will be begun on securing the right-of-way between Carey and this city. Mr. Ohl informed a Union-Republican representative that work would be begun on the proposed line within a short time, after all preliminary work had been completed. Columbus and Toledo capitalists are interested.

THE RESULTS OF AN EXAMINATION

List of Successful Applicants for Teachers' Certificates.

County School Examiner William P. Moloney has prepared a list of the successful applicants for positions as teachers, who took the examinations held here November 4. Following is the list:

Elementary—One year, Roy Anderson, Morral; Edith Ault, LaRue; Alice Concklin, Berdine Millisor, Marion Wise, Alice Messenger, Lida Willaner, Marion; Bell Forbes, Iberia; Elsie Hinds, Caledonia; Laura Miller, Martha Montgomery, Agosta; Levi M. Yake, Cardington.

High school—Five years, M. S. Tschants, LaRue.

A VERY SERIOUS HUNTING ACCIDENT

Guy Millisor May Lose Sight of His Right Eye.

Guy, the seventeen-year-old son of Jackson Millisor of near Agosta, may lose the sight of his right eye as a result of a hunting accident, Thursday morning.

He was hunting rabbits southwest of LaRue. When he fired his gun the shell flew back, striking him in in the eye. Dr. J. E. Holmes of Agosta attended him.

About the quickest way for a young man to win a girl's love is to bribe her father to object to him.

FRANK'S WEEKLY BARGAIN BULLETIN.

This Dress Goods Sale Will Bring Hundreds of New Faces to This Department

We don't believe there's as good a showing of strictly new and stylish dress fabrics elsewhere in the city. Every day for the past two months we've been opening something new in dress goods, velvets, silks or trimmings. The choicest goods from America's and Europe's best makers. NOW FOR SATURDAY and NEXT WEEK—while we are making some pretty strong statements, still we're not making one single promise that we can't make good, neither are we quoting you imaginary reductions, but instead are giving you positive facts. We bought these dress goods so we can sell them as advertised and still make a small profit. ONE THING SURE, you will have a glorious time matching them elsewhere. We can satisfy everyone who comes here that this is the premier value-giving dress goods event of the season, when you can get style and quality combined together with a gigantic assortment.

DRESS GOODS at 25c Yard.

25c yard buys 50c all wool brown checked Suitings or brown all wool Homespuns and 50c 36-inch Plaids that are pretty and that have quality, and 50c black and white Shepard Checks, and several colors in 50c plain Melrose and others.

See, compare; you actually can save 25c yard on dress goods that are right in every respect.

DRESS GOODS 47c Yard.

47c yard buys choice 100 pieces all wool Dress Goods, also silk and wool fabrics. Theres fine French Serges, German Henriettas, pretty Shepard Checks, all wool Venetians, in every color, mannish Worsteds in a great variety of pleasing effects. Don't be misled. Your own eyes won't go back on you. These values are marvelous.

DRESS GOODS at 59c Yard.

At 59c we offer a fine imported black or blue moleskin that was intended to retail at $2.00 yard; also $1.25 waterproof black Cheviot and $1.00 Plaid Mohair Waisting.

Poor or undesirable fabrics we consider expensive at any price, but here's where style and economy meet. Don't miss it.

DRESS GOODS at 69c Yard.

69c buys our high grade all-wool Panama, 1½ yards wide; also $1.00 German silk finish Henriettas, $1.00 black Broadcloths and $1.00 black Mohairs. These fabrics are in fashion's first flight, they are beautiful as well as scarce goods. These savings should appeal to each and every economically inclined woman.

FINE DRESS FABRICS $1.75 to $2.00 VALUES $1.25.

Here's weaves that will appeal to women of good taste, who demand the newest, who want only reliable fabrics. These splendid qualities come in pure worsted checks, stripes, broken plaids and mixtures. The most beautiful colors of blue, green, brown, grey, plum, etc., are lavishly represented. Positively worth $1.75 to $2.00. Here Saturday $1.25 yard.

BOULEVARD VENETIANS 90c Yard

Boulevard Venetians are imitated but never equaled. You can buy substitutes at $1.25 yard, but never as good as this famous make. Here on Saturday and next week, the genuine article at 90c yard.

SWELL IMPORTED $2.00 and $2.50 FABRICS $1.50.

Ladies, we invite you to this fashion show, this unrivaled collection of Paris weaves and designs. The correct dress stuffs for tailored or evening goods. Fashion's latest whims are here and such elegant materials as they are; why, exclusive ladies' tailors use no better and would want up to $5.00 yard. We price them to you at $1.50 yard.

EVER HEARD OF A SNAP LIKE THIS BEFORE?

UNDERWEAR AT 37½c.

Take men's 75c pure natural wool fleeced Shirts or Drawers for 37½c or men's closely women red underwear, heavily fleeced, worth 50c, for 37½c, or men's double fleeced cotton Shirts or Drawers, 50c kinds, for 37½c. Every size in many different colors and kinds.

Women's $1.00 and $1.25 Wool Pants 50c.

Women's 50c fleeced Union Suits 35c.

Women's 75c fleeced Union Suits 50c.

Women's $1.00 fleeced Union Suits 69c.

25c BUYS 50c UNDERWEAR

25c buys ladies' best 50c black ribbed Pants or Vests, heavily fleeced, or children's 50c fleeced Union Suits. Here are two well known grades of underwear that you simply can't match elsewhere under 50c; here 25c.

Men's $1.25 natural wool Underwear 75c.

Men's $2.00 camel's hair Underwear $1.00.

Children's $1.00 red wool Pants or Vests, 50c.

Women's 50c heavy fleeced Underwear, 39c.

100 DOZENS WOMEN'S 25c RIBBED COTTON HOSE 10c Pr.

100 dozens women's heavy ribbed cotton Hose, a special purchase which we just closed, a hose that is worth 25c. You buy them 10c pair.

5c pair for men's knit mixed Socks.

3 for 25c for men's heavy 10c Socks.

10c pair for men's fleece lined Socks.

10c pair for men's 20c black Socks.

19c pair for men's camel's hair Socks.

15c pair for boys' 20c heavy knit Hose.

12½c pair for children's 20c black Hose.

15c pair for women's 19c fleeced Hose.

THESE UNDERWEAR PRICES ARE ALTOGETHER THE LOWEST EVER NAMED IN THE CITY.

Saving 15c on a pair of 25c hose is quite out of the ordinary as well as 75c underwear for 37½c or $2.00 underwear for $1.00. Don't often have such an opportunity. But the chance is yours, everyone's. The people who come here will buy underwear and hosiery at savings that will fairly make them chuckle.

MEN'S 75c FLANNEL OUTSIDE SHIRTS, a SPECIAL, 39c.

You couldn't buy one yard of the flannel used in the making of these shirts for 39c yard. Shirts of blue or black flannel, all sizes in stock, the everyday 75c kind, at 39c.

120 MEN'S $1.50 to $2.50 ALL WOOL FLANNEL OUTSIDE SHIRTS $1.00.

A special purchase, just in time for Saturday, of men's all wool twilled flannel Shirts, extra full cut, the best made shirts, in sizes from 15 to 19. The goods used in the making of some of these shirts would cost you alone $1.50 to $2.00. This is the best wool shirt bargain we ever had. We could only get 120; they are worth from $1.50 to $2.00; while they last, $1.00.

MEN'S 50c DUCK SHIRTS 39c.
MEN'S 50c FLANNELETTE SHIRTS 39c.

100 dozens men's Shirts, the kind of shirts that a man will willingly pay 50c for, shirts that are full cut, that are made to fit, shirts of plain black or black with white stripes or dots, or blue with dots, or plain blue duck Shirts, also light or dark outing shirts, the best 50c shirts on the market, here at 39c.

D. A. FRANK & COMPANY.

SENTENCED TO THE WORKHOUSE

David Himmeger Enters Plead of Guilty to Charge.

David Himmeger, charged by J. W. Ulsh, officer for the county humane society, with non-support, pleaded guilty before Justice Charles H. Conley, Wednesday afternoon. He was fined $25 and costs and sentenced to sixty days in the workhouse. The fine and workhouse sentence were suspended upon payment of the costs and Himmeger furnishing a bond of $300 to assure the support of the child.

Himmeger was arrested at Toledo, Sunday, and brought here for trial. His wife complained that he had failed to provide for Bernard, his two-year-old son. Himmeger's trial was set for Thursday, but Wednesday he decided to plead guilty.

A Public Sale.

A crowd of 300 people attended a public sale of the farming implements composing a part of the W. L. Carey estate Wednesday. The sale was conducted by John Mongold of this city under the direction of A. L. Carey, agent for the heirs. It was held at the Carey farm about two miles south of Agosta. The machinery sold for $3,000.

Many a so-called truthful man is merely a diplomatic liar.

ARRANGEMENTS ARE COMPLETED

First Annual Harvest Home Week To Be Observed.

Arrangements are being completed for the first annual harvest home week of the Waddell Ladies' home, which will be observed from November 27 to December 2, covering the Thanksgiving season.

During this week provisions of all kinds will be received from all parts of the county. The trustees of the institution expect liberal contributions from various citizens and firms.

The Waddell home is in a way a charitable institution and receives no support from the county. The trustees depend entirely upon contributions from the citizens and the annual harvest home week is the time set for special donations. This season is observed in accordance with a custom among institutions of this kind throughout the country.

Contributions will be in charge of a committee of the trustees, with E. K. Uhler as chairman.

William Woodruff, aged thirty-eight, boarding at No. 1003 west Center street, had his right foot crushed while at work with the coal-loader at the Erie round-house early Thursday morning. He was removed to the Sawyer sanatorium, where three toes were amputated. Dr. J. W. Adair performed the operation.

POET AND AUTHOR ASKS ASSISTANCE

Langborn Claims To Have Been a Former Pension Examiner.

A man who claimed to be R. H. Langborn of North Platte, Nebraska, a poet and author and former United States pension examiner, was in the city Tuesday asking city and county officials to assist him in getting back home. Langborn carried several copies of a book containing poetry and stories which he wrote and had published several years ago. To all who contributed to help him get transportation home he presented copies of his publication.

Langborn said that he was formerly pension examiner in West Virginia and that he was compelled to resign on account of ill health. He is accompanied on his return to North Platte by his wife. Langborn secured enough money here to carry him as far as Chicago.

Loses Another Finger.

Caledonia, Nov. 15.—[Special]—Joseph Blair this morning had the little finger of his left hand almost severed while working at Rogers' saw mill. Blair lost the fourth finger of his hand several years ago.

It is easier for a man to stop a runaway horse than it is for him to stop a woman's tongue or a baby's tears.

Have You Visited the New 5 and 10c Store?

We carry an enormous variety of useful articles at the uniform price of 5 and 10c.

Operating a large chain of stores we buy cheaper than the ordinary merchant and give you the Benefit in Lower prices.

Among our lines are Dry Goods, China, Crockery, Enamel Ware, Tinware, Hardware, Notions, Jewelry, Books, and Stationary, School Supplies, Paints and hundreds of other Items.

Come and see us Saturday, you're welcome whether you buy or not.

H. L. JACOBS & CO.

The Big 5 and 10c Store.

131 W. Center Street.

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FUN FOR IDLE MOMENTS

THE WRONG INTERPRETATION.

Father (catching his son at the tarts)—Now then, Johnny, what are you up to?

Johnny—Up to the ninth, pa, but they're awful small.

AND THEREBY HANGS A TALE.

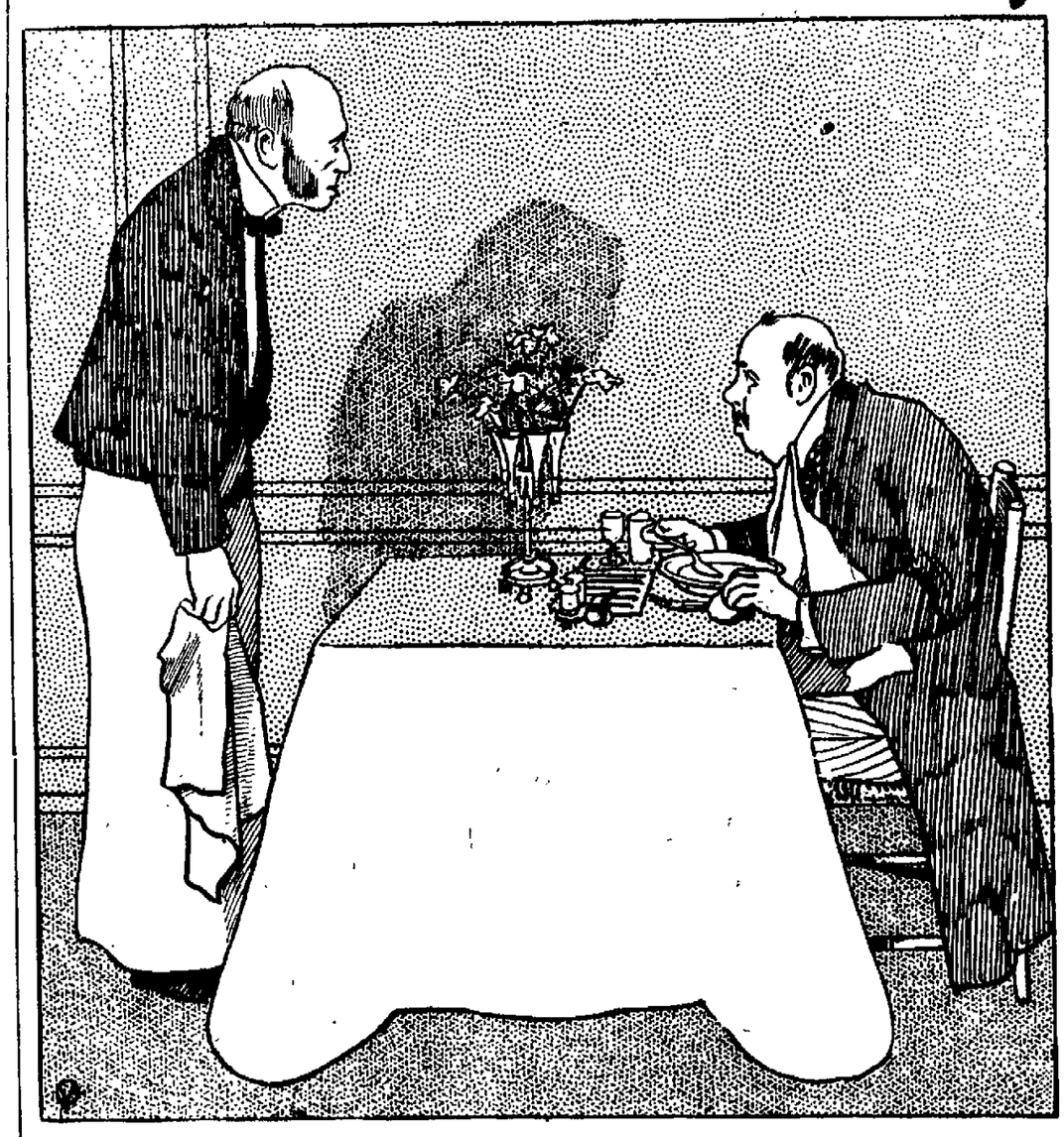
A WORLD BEATER.

He could beat his friends at billiards,
He could beat at bowling, too,
As a beat he'd badly beaten
Nearly every one he knew.
He could beat at golf and tennis
And in guzzling at a feast,
But he couldn't beat a carpet,
Or he never did, at least.

IT MADE AN IMPRESSION.

"Yes, it was a great wedding party."
"And were you struck with the bride?"
"No; I was struck with an old shoe."

THE BRIGHT SIDE OF THE TROUBLE.



Mr. Grouty: "Here, waiter, these oysters are very small, and they are not fresh either."
The Waiter: "Then it's a good thing they're small, ain't it, sir?"

HIS STATUS.

He—Miss Grace is proud of her new saddle horse. She says he's afraid of nothing.

She—Really! And did he shy at you?

VERY LIKELY.

"Look at that man staring at us. He seems to think he knows us."
"Perhaps he only wishes he did."

IN THE CANNIBAL ISLANDS.

The Missionary: "Good day, my brother. I am pleased to meet you. I am on my way into the interior."

The Brother: 'You are, parson, you are. You've got the facts right this time, anyhow."

AS GOOD AS ANSWERED.

He: "Suppose I should ask your father if I could marry you—do you think I'd stand any chance?"

She: "No; your case would be hopeless."

He: "Why? Would he say no?"

She: "Not that, but he would leave the decision to me."

BOTH OCCUPIED.

The Rector: "Where is your father this fine Sunday morning?"
Tom: "Working."
The Rector: "And your mother?"
Tom: "Making him work."

HARD ON HIM.

"When a flirt does fall in love it is apt to be a desperate case."

"Yes, for the man she falls in love with."

A FIXED STATE.

"Can marriage be successful on $10 a week?"

'Sure thing. A man could never save enough to start divorce proceedings"

YOU KNOW HIM.

The man who gets but frugal fare
At home the whole year long
Growls loudest in the lunch cafe
When anything goes wrong.

A NOCTURNAL SHOT.

He threw his small clock at a cat—
He missed her, you can bet.
The clock it stopped at half past three,
The cat is going yet.

Legal Notice.

William Frederick Mack, et al., Plaintiffs, vs. Christopher Staley, et al., Defendants. Cause No. 11290.

The defendants, Christopher Staley: the unknown heirs and legal and personal representatives of Christopher Staley: John Strine: the unknown heirs and legal and personal representatives of John Strine: Jacob Strine: the unknown heirs and legal and personal representatives of Jacob Strine: Peter Strine: the unknown heirs and legal and personal representatives of Peter Strine: Mary Strine: the unknown heirs and legal and personal representatives of Mary Strine: Margaret Strine: the unknown heirs and legal and personal representatives of Margaret Strine: the unknown heirs and legal and personal representatives of Henry Lee: Martin Strine: the unknown heirs and legal and personal representatives of Martin Strine, will take notice that on the 31st day of October, A. D. 1905, plaintiffs filed their petition in the office of the clerk of the court of common pleas of Marion county, Ohio, in and by which they seek to have the title quieted in them, to the following described premises, to-wit:

Situated in the township of Waldo, in the county of Marion, in the state of Ohio, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the northwest corner of lot number eight (8), United States military lands, in range 19, township 7, section 1; thence easterly on the Greenville treaty line, one hundred and sixty-four and twenty-hundredths (164.20) rods to the center of the Whetstone river; thence south with the center of the river to the line between the lands formerly owned by John M. Shaffer and Andrew Stroub as shown by Eaton's survey; thence west on said line one hundred and forty-three and forty-two hundredths (143 42) rods to a post on the west line of lot number eight (8); thence north forty-eight and fifty-two hundredths (48.52) rods to the place of beginning, containing forty-nine and eighty-seven hundredths (49.87) acres, more or less.

Also situated in the township of Richland, county and state aforesaid, being part of the east half of fractional section 31, township 6, south of range 16, beginning at the southwest corner of said east half of said fractional section aforesaid on the Greenville treaty line; thence easterly on said line, forty (40) rods, thence north thirty-eight (38) rods; thence west forty (40) rods to the west line of said half section; thence south on said west line of said half section, forty-two (42) rods to the place of beginning, containing ten (10) acres; more or less.

Also situated in the township of Richland, county and state aforesaid, and known as a tract of land beginning at a stake in the half section line and ten (10) chains and seventy-one (71) links south of the northwest corner of the east half of fractional section number 31, township 6, south range 16 east; thence east parallel with the north line of said half section to the center of the Whetstone or Olentangy river; thence with the meanderings of said river south to the Greenville treaty line; thence with said line south, eighty-three (83) degrees west, thirty-one (31) chains and seventy (70) links to the southwest corner of the east half of said section 31; thence with the half section line north one (1) degree east, ten (10) chains and fifty-five (55) links to the beginning, containing twenty-eight and sixteen hundredths (28.16) acres more or less, excepting ten (10) acres off the west end of this described tract, leaving eighteen and sixteen hundredths (18.16) acres, more or less, containing in the aggregate, and there is hereby conveyed, seventy-eight and three hundredths (78.03) acres be the same, more or less, and that unless they answer on or before the 13th day of January, A. D. 1906, the allegations of said petition will be taken to be true, and a decree entered accordingly.

WILLIAM FREDERICK MACK,
EMMA M. MACK,
Plaintiffs,

By H. Edmund Hill and Copeland & Bartram, their attorneys.

German publication dispensed with.

25-wk-f-t6

Ditch Notice.

Auditor's Office, Marion County, Ohio, November 6, A. D. 1905.

In the matter of the County Ditch Improvement Petitioned for by Mary Gornflo. Notice to Non-Resident Lot or Land Owners.

Bridget Fitzgerald and Andrew J. Dyer, you, and each of you, are hereby notified that on the 4th day of November, 1905, Mary Gornflo filed a petition with the auditor of Marion county, the prayer of which is for the location, construction and tiling of a ditch on the following route and termini:

Beginning on the land of Mary Gornflo, in section 19 Pleasant township, said county, thence southerly on said Mary Gornflo's land to and on land of George Ault in section 30 said township and crossing an east and west public road to and on land of J. H. Nickelson in said section 30 about eighty rods to a junction with and terminating in a present ditch, drain channel or water-course, or far enough to provide a good and sufficient outlet.

You are also notified that the following time and place have been fixed when and where the commissioners of said county will meet for the hearing of said petition, to-wit: November 29, 1905, at 10 o'clock a. m. at the head of proposed improvement for the purpose of hearing any and all proof offered by any of the parties affected by said improvement whether the said ditch will be conducive to the public health, convenience and welfare; and whether the route described is the best route and any and all objections to said proposed ditch improvement.

In our estimation the following are the names of all persons and corporations, either public or private, who will be affected or benefited thereby, to-wit:

Mary Gornflo,
Rebecca Uncapher,
Bridget Fitzgerald,
B. B. Boxwell,
N. C. Barnhart,
A. Rider,
Mary F. Knickle,
Andrew J. Dyer,
Ira J. Nickelson,
George H. Ault,
O. B. Eaton,
John H. Nickelson,
H. Harkens,
Darius Landon,
W. Wynn,
S. A. Biggerstaff,
Caroline Hull,
Betsey Ann Berry,
Jacob Moore,
John Kimber,
John E. Berringer,
Columbus, Delaware and Marion Electric R. R. company.
Marion county, Ohio.

C. L. ALLEN,
Auditor of Marion county, Ohio.

25-fri&wk-t2

Legal Notice.

George O'Neal, whose place of residence is unknown, will take notice that Cora I. O'Neal filed in the court of common pleas of Marion county, Ohio, in case No. 11271, on October 11, 1905, her certain petition against George O'Neal, praying for a divorce from the said George O'Neal upon the ground of adultery and gross neglect of duty. That said cause will be for hearing on and after December 12, 1905.

CORA I. O'NEAL.
By H. Edmund Hill, her attorney.
25-wk-f-t1-16

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

IS IMPRISONED EIGHT MONTHS

Prisoner Tells a Very Thin Story of His Past.

UNFORTUNATE CASE OF G. W. J. WOLTZ

Arrested for Selling Land Without a Proper Title, Woltz Languishes in Prison and Is Failing in Health. Federal Authorities Search for Him for Several Years.

G. W. J. Woltz, the aged man who has been imprisoned at the county jail during the past year awaiting trial on the charge of securing money from Marion county citizens through fraudulent real estate transactions, claims that he is not the guilty party.

Woltz was indicted by the grand jury about eight months ago, but has never been tried. The old fellow is seventy-eight years of age, and his health is said to be such that it would be inadvisable to send him to the penitentiary.

It was intended to give Woltz a hearing in the common pleas court about six months ago, but the hearing was postponed when he said that he would not be ready for trial. He still makes this claim.

Woltz is the man who is said to have given deeds to Marion county people for land in Tennessee. When an investigation was made it was found that Woltz owned no land in that state. The federal authorities claim that they pursued Woltz for several years.

Woltz states that he is a victim of unfortunate circumstances. He says that it was another man who answers to the name of G. A. Woltz who worked the real estate game. He says that he acted as the guilty man's private secretary at one time.

DEPEW ON THE STAND

Continued From Page One.

did not think it wise to go into industrials. He said:

"Everyone thought that Mercantile Marine was a choice opportunity to make money. On both sides of the Atlantic there were participations and all thought there would be no risk. Then came the rate war, and the fear of the English government and the subsidy it granted to competing lines to the combine. This caused trouble and the syndicate could not market its stock. Not until this year did the syndicate see a possibility of getting along without a loss."

How He Earns Retainer.

Hughes asked him what he did to earn the retainer of $20,000 a year by the Equitable. Depew replied:

"I became a director in 1877. It was the custom for the late Henry H. Hyde to call on me both morning and evening for advice, and he wanted a fuller opportunity than was justified by my connection with the company. He was an extraordinary genius in the insurance world. At that time the insurance companies were put to it for investments. Many young companies had been driven to the wall because of the bad investments. The securities of railroads were fluctuating violently at the time and there was much trouble among the various systems. Hyde wanted me to act as counsel and aid him with my knowledge of railroads and such investments. It was agreed I should give him conferences mornings and evenings. My relationship was such that it could be terminated by him at any time. I suggested to him later that I wanted my mornings and evenings to myself, but he would not hear of it. After Hyde's death, young Hyde came to me and said that it was one of the dying injunctions of his father that I continue with the society. That's the way the retainer and relationship began and terminated with my resignation last year."

Depew said during the last three or four years he had performed services in a legal way in the executive committee and to give general advice. He said he did not know of the retaining of legislative counsel.

"Did you ever hear of Fields?"

"No, I did not."

"Did you know Hamilton?"

"I heard that he acted for the New York Life."

"Did you know he was also in the pay of the Equitable?"

"I did not."

"Did you know of blackmailing legislation being introduced?"

"I only heard of it."

"Were you familiar with any relations between the insurance companies and the railroad companies in matters of legislation?"

"No, sir, there is no relation."

"Then the railroads attend to their own matters and the insurance companies to theirs?"

"Yes."

Is it true that the railroads supply hundreds of passes to friends of legislators for the purpose of influencing legislation?"

"I do not think there is any truth in it."

"Did you ever support or oppose any measure regarding insurance?"

"No, sir."

"Did you recommend the retention of Senator Hill as counsel?"

"I did not. Alexander told me he had retained Hill, but I don't recall what for."

Depew was asked if he had anything further to say regarding the Depew Improvement company, which was gone into by Insurance Superintendent Hendricks, and he offered a letter which he sent last summer to Paul Morton, president of the Equitable. This letter was made public at the time of its receipt by Morton. In it, Depew assumed any loss that the society might have incurred loaning money to the Depew company. The letter was read into the evidence.

Depew says he had nothing to do with the appraisals of the Depew company. At the time the loan was made by the Equitable, he sat with the executive committee, but took no part in the matter, since he was interested in the company. He said he did not become a member of the improvement company until five years after it was organized. Apart from the loans to this company, the senator said he knew of no loans made by the society to him or to any company he was interested in.

"It has been stated that you had much to say regarding the increase in Alexander's and Hyde's salary?"

Depew said that someone, whom he could not recall, suggested it to him.

"How do you justify the payment of such a large salary to such a young man with such limited experience?"

"The sentiment with the public and the directors regarding large salaries is not exactly the same as it was then. I have known Hyde sine he was a young boy, and I know him to be a young man of great ability, as I think his testimony here has demonstrated. The name of Hyde was a big asset to the company and I thought it would be a good thing to have the name continued in the company. Hyde had received many large offers for his stock. I thought he should have an increased salary, and it was accordingly given him."

Recess.

RECEIVER MERCHANT BEGINS HIS WORK

Will Require a Week To Appraise J. M. Neer Property.

I. A. Merchant, appointed receiver for the elevator and coal business of J. M. Neer and wife, has begun his work of appraising the property of the insolvent firm. It is probable that it will be a week or more, before he will have his report ready for the common pleas court.

No word has been received from Neer, who disappeared several days before a receiver was appointed, and no effort is being made to find him, according to statements made by people interested in the case. Representatives of the receiver say that no action will be brought against Neer individually.

"I think that we would have no trouble in finding Mr. Neer if it were necessary," stated one of the creditors Thursday morning.

WILL CELEBRATE AN ANNIVERSARY

Kirkpatrick Ladies' Aid Society Meets at Lyon Home.

A Series of Revival Services in Progress at the Disciple Church—Rev. Mr. Moffat Is the Pastor in Charge. Other Notes of Interest.

Kirkpatrick, Nov. 17.—[Special]—Rev. Mr. Moffat is conducting a series of services at the Disciple church.

The Ladies' Aid society of the M. E. church will celebrate the anniversary of the organization of the society at the home of Thomas Lyon this evening.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Hinds, residing south of Caledonia, Mrs. Agnes McClung and daughters, Kate and Florence, of Iberia, were guests at the home of Mrs. Louisa Matthews Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Orra Foos were the guests of friends in Marion Saturday.

Miss Hazel Lee of Caledonia was the guest of Miss Arena Hinds Sunday.

Mrs. H. A. Monnette of near New Winchester has been the guest of Mrs. W. A. Walton for a week.

School has been discontinued until the first Monday in December.

Mrs. Maggie Beers was the guest of her mother, Mrs. Rebecca Weir, Friday.

Money To Burn.

They are having a trial in Chicago in which it has taken six weeks to secure eight of the twelve jurymen. A defendant who can secure lawyers who will make a fight of that sort must have lots of money.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

E. E. Bush is erecting a one-story frame building on north State street between the railroads that will be occupied by E. S. Mosier with a feed store.

THE WEST VIRGINIA.

Rear Admiral Brownson and His Speedy Flagship.

The West Virginia, the home of President Roosevelt on his voyage from New Orleans to Hampton Roads, is the flagship of Rear Admiral Willard H. Brownson. The recent assignment of this officer to the command of a division of armored cruisers marked an epoch in the development of the American navy. The value of this type of fighting machine in naval warfare is now recognized by naval experts as scarcely second to that of the battleship. When the vessels now under construction are completed the United States will have twelve such warships in service. The West Virginia was built at Newport News and launched in 1905. She can make 22.14 knots an hour, has a normal displacement of 13,800 tons and is 502 feet in length.

BROWNSON AND THE WEST VIRGINIA.

Admiral Brownson's command includes besides the West Virginia the Maryland, Colorado and Pennsylvania. He is one of the best known officers of the navy, was born at Lyons, N. Y., in 1845 and graduated in 1865 from the Naval academy. He first won fame while a captain in command of the cruiser Detroit in the harbor of Rio Janeiro during the Brazilian insurrection of 1895.

"KING HAAKON VII."

Prince Charles of Denmark May Take This Title as Ruler of Norway.

If Prince Charles of Denmark becomes the first king of independent Norway it will doubtless mean a close alliance between the new kingdom and that of Denmark and possibly an offensive and defensive alliance to which Sweden, Norway and Denmark will all be parties. Prince Charles is the second son of the Crown Prince Frederick of Denmark, is a son-in-law of the king of England, a nephew of the king of Greece, a cousin of the czar of Russia and a grandnephew of Oscar of Sweden.

His mother is a niece of King Oscar. There is a story that she wished very much to marry her son Charles to Queen Wilhelmina of Holland and was exceedingly put out when he declined to consider this matrimonial proposition and picked out as his bride the vivacious and witty daughter of King Edward of England, the Princess Maud. The two were first cousins and were ardently in love with each other, and King Edward, then Prince of Wales, was delighted that his favorite daughter had chosen for a husband so manly, handsome and healthy a fellow as Prince Charles. They were married in 1896, when the prince was twenty-three and his bride twenty-six. A son, the Prince Alexander, was born in 1902. When the happy pair went to live in Copenhagen the crown princess made matters quite uncomfortable for her new daughter-in-law, with the result that Prince and Princess Charles have passed most of their time in England on their estate near Sandringham palace. Both the prince and his wife are quite popular in England and in Denmark, and Prince Charles has served as a naval officer and is known as the "sailor prince." It is said that if crowned monarch of Norway he will take the title of Haakon VII. The last of the vikings, who reigned in 1350, was King Haakon VI., and the "sailor prince" is desirous, if he ascends the Norwegian throne, of maintaining Norway's seafaring traditions.

PRINCE CHARLES OF DENMARK

ROOSEVELT AT LAWN TENNIS

The President Is an Expert at the Game.

HE ALWAYS PLAYS WITH GREAT VIGOR

His Companions on the Ground Are Members of His Cabinet and Assistants and Ambassador Jusserand—Is Shy on Backhand Stroke, but Great on the Smash.

Washington, Nov. 16.—During these chilly fall afternoons, when nearly every other tennis fiend in the city has put his racket away in a frame and almost forgotten about the game that weeks ago stirred his pulse, President Roosevelt is spending hours on the courts in the rear of the White House. It is about the only exercise he has cared to take since his return from his southern trip. He is now making up for time lost earlier in the season.

The president plays tennis like he works—vigorously. For a big man, he covers his court with remarkable agility. The members of his "kitchen cabinet," whom he invites to play with him, are usually puffing like a blacksmith's bellows before the set is fairly started. His only handicap is his glasses. His eye is scarcely a quick or trutworthy as his arm, but once let him catch the ball fairly on his racket, he sends it back in gun-shot fashion. He is great on the smash. Nothing delights him more than to drive the sphere at his opponent's feet. In one department of the game, the president is admittedly weak. He is shy on the back-hand stroke. Those who play against him take advantage of this fact and try as much as possible to place their strokes at his left.

The White House tennis grounds are in excellent condition at this season of the year. They are carefully rolled, swept and marked out each day.

Among the president's companions in the game are Secretary Metcalf, Assistant Secretary Murray of the department of commerce and labor; Assistant Secretary of State Bacon; Forester Pinchot, Assistant Secretary of the Navy Newberry and French Ambassador M. Jusserand.

In yesterday's game, the president played with the French ambassador against Newberry and Murray. Out of four sets, the president and his partner won three. Murray and Newberry have no fear of committing less majeste by winning from the president, and they played their best. Of the four, the Frenchman is the best all-around player. He covers the court with the agility of a cat and seldom misses placing his shot where he wants it.

PROPECT TO HAVE LECTURE COURSE

Lectures Will Be Under Direction of Rev. Mr. Schaaf.

Forty-Five Neighbors Surprise Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Howison and a Very Pleasant Evening Is Enjoyed. Prospect News Notes.

Prospect, Nov. 17.—[Special]—Mrs. R. H. Finefrock and daughter, Mary, are the guests of Shelby and Cardington relatives this week.

Word has been received that Mrs. John Decker has been seriously ill at her home near Lawrenceburg, Tennessee. She is slowly recovering.

Prospect is to have a lecture course under the management of Rev. C. M. Schaaf this winter. There will be four numbers on the program. The first number will be an illustrated lecture on the Russian-Japanese war by K. Morianoto of Tokyo, Japan, November 27.

George F. Frye of Rudolph is visiting Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Court and other relatives.

Joseph Cratty of Columbus was a Prospect visitor this week.

Mr. and Mrs. William Ward of Grattan, Michigan, are being entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Peter Graves.

Mrs. Jane Gast is visiting R. S. Noble and family near Cleveland.

C. E. Kagay and sister will move from the farm into the Farnum residence soon.

Forty-five neighbors and friends surprised Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Howison at their home Wednesday evening. A supper was served and all enjoyed the evening.

Charles Hedges has rented the Herbster farm south of town and will move in the spring.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Oehler entertained party of Prospect people at a taffy pulling at their home near Newman bridge Tuesday evening.

The Woman's Home Missionary society of the M. E. church was entertained by Mrs. Elen Wolfley Tuesday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Blymer of Delaware were guests of Mrs. Hattie O. Thomas Wednesday.

ELLIOTT SHEPARD'S CASE.

While Speeding His Automobile in France He Killed a Girl.

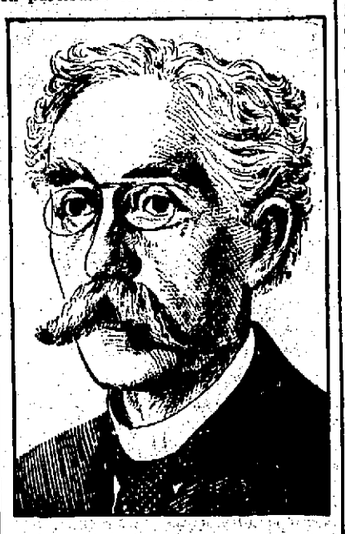
Special interest has been taken in the case of Elliott Fitch Shepard, who has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment by a French court for killing a little girl while speeding his automobile. It was dark, and Mr. Shepard did not see the child. The public prosecutor urged that an example should be made of Mr. Shepard, as American autoists were in the habit of running down French peasants as though they were chickens. In addition to the sentence of imprisonment, the court fined Mr. Shepard $120 and ordered him to pay $4,000 damages to the family of the victim. Mr. Shepard is a grandson of the late William H. Vanderbilt.

ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD.

AGAINST AN AGE LIMIT.

President Downey and the Unique Society He Heads.

James F. Downey of St. Louis is the head of a unique organization. It is called the Anti-age Limit league, and its object is to fight the Osler theory and the idea that a man is past his usefulness when he reaches middle age. In particular it will help elderly men to get employment and combat the practice of some business concerns of drawing the line at men over forty-five in taking on new employees.



JAMES F. DOWNEY.

Mr. Downey at sixty sought work in a Chicago publishing house, and his application was made to a venerable appearing, white haired man, who looked him over critically and then said: "Oh, you won't do at all. You're too old. We want young blood here."

Downey leaned over the railing that separated him from the man in charge and replied: "You old fool, you must be over a hundred! Old! By jumping Methuselah, I can do more work in twenty minutes than you have been able to pump out in eighteen years!"

TO HONOR DRAKE.

A Proposal to Preserve as a Park Graveyard Where He Rests.

The grave of the poet Joseph Rodman Drake is in an abandoned cemetery at Hunt's Point, in the borough of the Bronx, New York city, about half a mile from the East river. As this old graveyard is in a state of deplorable neglect, the American Scenic and Historic Preservation society proposes that it be made into the Joseph Rodman Drake park, with a view to preserving and honoring the resting place of a poet who has remained too long without honor in his own city. Drake's grave is marked by a modest monument about seven feet high and surrounded by a high iron fence. The author of "The Culprit Fay" and the "Ode to the American Flag" was born in 1795 and died in 1820.

JOSEPH RODMAN DRAKE AND HIS GRAVE.

MARK TWAIN'S AUTO REFORM

Humorist's Suggestion to Detect and Punish Overspeeding.

Mark Twain has taken up the cudgels against overspeeding autoists, and in a characteristic letter in Harper's Weekly he proposes a novel means of detecting and punishing them. He says:

Equal laws for all. It is good in theory, and I believe it would prove good in practice if fairly and dispassionately tried. The law dresses a convict in a garb which makes him easily distinguishable from any moving thing in the world at 125 yards except a zebra. If he escapes in those clothes he cannot get far. Could not this principle be extended to include his brother criminal, the overspeeder, thus making the pair fairly and righteously equal before the law? Every day throughout America the overspeeder runs over somebody and "escapes." That is the way it reads. At present the mobile numbers are so small that ordinary eyes cannot read them upon a swiftly receding machine at a distance of a hundred feet, a distance which the machine has covered before the spectator can adjust his focus. I think I would amend the law. I would enlarge the figures and make them readable at a hundred yards. For overspeeding, first offense, I would enlarge the figures again and make them readable at 300 yards, this in place of a fine and as a warning to pedestrians to climb a tree, this enlargement to continue two months, with privilege of resuming the smaller figures after the first thirty days upon payment of $500. For each subsequent offense re-enlargement for six months, with privilege of resuming the smaller figures upon payment of $1,000 at the end of three. With auto numbers readable as far as one could tell a convict from a barber pole none of these criminals could run over a person and "escape."

Two months ago a touring 'mobile came within an indeterminable fraction of killing a member of my family, and its number was out of sight range before the sharpest eyes present could make it out, it was so small and the spectators so dazed by momentary fright. I have had two narrow escapes in New York, and so has everybody else. None of us has succeeded in capturing the auto number. I feel a sort of personal interest in this suggested reform.

A Cautious Critic.

"Don't you think that Miss Spriggs plays the piano beautifully?"

"Well," answered the musician who is both conscientious and polite, "let us rather say that Miss Spriggs is beautiful when she plays the piano."—Washington Star.

The Ruling Passion.

Office Boy—Can I have this afternoon off, sir? I want to go to the ball game.

Employer—On account of your frankness, Jimmy, you may have the half holiday. Who do you think will win?

Office Boy (absently)—If de track keeps fast Skaterino's got a strangle hold on the handicap, an' Our Mamie in de fift' looks like sudin' de money.—Puck.

He Waited to Laugh.

"You may refuse me now," said the persistent suitor, "but I can wait. 'All things come to him who waits.'"

"Yes," replied the dear girl, "and I guess the first thing will be father. I hear him on the stairs."—Baltimore American.

REAL ESTATE.

J. C. Cochran to Willis N. Ash, a lot in Marion, $400.

A. C. Edmondson to Fay Haggard, part of a lot in Marion, $1,000.

George Gast to John G. Stuckey, part of two lots in Marion, $285.

T. Garfield and others to A. C. Edmondson, part of three lots in Marion, $500.

Catherine Hogan to Sarah Molloy, part of two lots in Marion, $1.

James Hogan, by executor, to A. Prettyman, a lot in Marion, $1,400.

John Kraner, by executors, to Hannah Kraner, fifteen acres in Waldo township, $900.

Philip Toyer to Caroline Weiske, a lot in Marion, $1,700.

Anna M. Miller to W. F. Witzell, a lot in Marion, $1,000.

Le Roy Mitchell to F. M. Cranmer, three lots in Marion, $900.

R. H. Reidenbaugh to George W. King, two lots in Marion, $1,600.

J. T. Rhodes to Paul Scribner, two lots in Marion, $100.

Frank Wilhelm, trustee, to W. E. Baker, a lot in Marion, $150.

Pearl A. Williams to J. G. Morey, a lot in Marion, $2,300.

When a fool gets angry he begins to swear.

Bank Statement.

Semi-Annual Statement.

The Bank statement showing the condition of The Fahey Banking Company at the close of business, Tuesday, November 14, 1905.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$464,331 24
Cash and exchange	27,627 07
Real Estate	15,000 00
Furniture and fixtures	500 00
Current expenses	6,480 28
Total	$512,938 79

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$300,000 00
Surplus Fund	7,222 58
Undivided profits	20,982 06
Individual deposits	184,733 06
Total	$512,938 79

I, A. C. Edmondson, cashier of The Fahey Banking Company, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. C. EDMONDSON, Cashier.

State of Ohio, } ss:
County of Marion, }

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 16th day of November, 1905.

C. L. JUSTICE,
Notary Public in and for Marion county, Ohio.

{Seal}

ARE TURNING TO THE PRESIDENT

New York Republicans Would Have Roosevelt as Leader.

ODELL'S POWER IS RAPIDLY WANING

The New York Sun Predicts That the Helping Hand of an Indignant and Outraged Chief Magistrate Will Soon Be Felt—Reform Is Sadly Needed.

New York, Nov. 17.—A readjustment of Republican party affairs in this state is of sensational interest. Ex-Governor Odell, who dethroned Senator Platt after having been created by him, is the present leader. Odell has been losing power for more than a year. It is believed now that his sun is setting.

James H. Hyde's disclosures gave almost the finishing touches to his exit.

That President Roosevelt will at least indirectly assume the leadership is the belief and hope of many Republicans. It is predicted today by the New York Sun, which says in an editorial:

"We can no longer tolerate in the Empire state a great political party with its attendant care for life, liberty and property, its sacred charge of the law and the order which the law is ordained to keep—we can no longer tolerate the spectacle of its depravation, its utter abasement, a utensil for thieves, a revolting vehicle of blackmail and villainy unspeakable. Our word for it, the helping hand of an indignant and outraged chief magistrate soon will be felt. Theodore Roosevelt will play no indifferent part in the situation of his state."

Platt is in Washington conferring with Roosevelt and confident of his reinstatement as "easy boss." Whether Platt or some other man is used, however, it seems certain that the new leaders will be Roosevelt and Secretary Root. The purifying influence of the last election will be heeded.

YOUNG PEOPLE OF WALDO TOWNSHIP

Mr. Homer C. Place and Miss Frances P. Luellen Married.

Mr. Homer Cleveland Place and Miss Frances Pearl Luellen, two of Waldo township's best-known young people, were married at 8 o'clock Thursday evening by Rev. H. C. Kopenhaver, pastor of the Reformed church of that village. The ceremony was solemnized at Rev. Mr. Kopenhaver's residence.

Mr. and Mrs. Place will make their home on a farm two miles east of Waldo.

Mrs. C. P. Galley has returned from Ft. Wayne, Indiana, where she has been visiting for two weeks.

THE PEOPLE'S COLUMN

The STAR wants your "Want" Advertisement in this Want Column.

Twenty-five cents for a single insertion, 50c for three issues, 75c for six issues, not to exceed five lines.

Parties advertising in these columns desiring their mail addressed in our care, can do so free of charge.

Because of the cheapness of Star "Want" ads, don't ask it charged, bring the cash with you.

All answers to advertisements should be enclosed in sealed envelopes.

STAR Want Ads Bring Quick Returns

FOR SALE OR TRADE—A farm of 40 acres, 3½ miles east of LaRue. Well tiled, fair buildings and all black soil. Will trade for a larger farm and pay difference. See M. L. Jones on farm. 26-wk-t3-p

FOR SALE—Farm of 122 acres, partially bottom land, nine room house, large barn and other buildings; will sell cheap on reasonable terms. Address J. E. Coleman, Cardington. 280-s-t3-24-wk-t3-p

FOR SALE—One new spring wagon, suitable for tinner, plumber or painter; will sell cheap. Also new buggy and spring wagon wheels at half price. See us at once. Martin & Wolfinger, on Mill street, old Huber shop. 290-e-t3-25-wk-t3-p

FOR SALE—Some real estate at a bargain. 250 acres near Norton; elegant barn and other buildings, abundant fruit of all kinds; best of water, an all-round good farm. Also 153 acres near Waldo, black and sandy loam, good buildings, abundant fruit, gravel bank on farm.

Also dwelling and store room combined in Chesterville, Morrow county. Rentals pay big interest on investment.

These are money making properties and must be sold at once.

A. P. Wintermute, 284 north Washington street, Delaware, O. 280-s-t2-23-wk-t4-p

FOR SALE—A good black family driving horse and a surrey, good as new. Will sell at a real bargain if sold soon. Inquire of C. F. Carroll, 334 Windsor street. 300-t5-wk-t-p

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

KLEINMAIERS.

Here's a New One.

A genuine "CRAVENETTE" Rain Coat, made of a stylish dark grey worsted, cut in the newest and best style, 54 inches long, full roomy back with broad padded shoulders---

TEN DOLLARS

This is just one of the many new lots of handsome Rain Coats just received. We'll show you the nobbiest coats of the season when you stop in.

Kleinmaiers.

VERY SMOOTH BUNCO MEN

An Attempt To Work Confidence Game on Law Firm.

DETECTIVES ARE AFTER THE FELLOWS

Fellows Claim To Be from Worcester, Massachusetts, and Want To Make a Settlement in Matter of the Estate of John Kramer—They Give Worthless Checks.

Press despatches from Worcester, Massachusetts, bring to light the fact that a pair of clever confidence men attempted to victimize a local law firm November 2, and failed.

In November a man with a glib tongue and sleek appearance, who represented himself to be Arthur G. Hayworth, an attorney from Worcester, called at the office of Mouser & Quigley and asked them to make out an agreement blank for settling the estate of John Kramer, which he said was pending in the Worcester probate court.

Hayworth stated that he had been appointed to settle the affairs of the estate and that John Kramer II, who claimed to be a near relative of the deceased, wanted a piece of the property. Hayworth told the Marion attorneys that he had been instructed to meet Kramer here and pay him $6,000 to have him relinquish his claim on the estate.

Hayworth brought Kramer in and they signed the agreement. When it came to paying the attorneys their fee, Hayworth filled out a check on the Worcester National bank and then left in company with Kramer.

The check was left with the First National bank here and three days later it was stamped as worthless. A letter to the registrar of probate at Worcester developed the fact that there is no Arthur Hayworth in that city and no estate of John Kramer in court there.

The local attorneys were out nothing except a little time and they thought nothing more of the affair until Thursday when stories of Hayworth's game appeared in all the morning papers.

It appears that in many places Hayworth handed the attorneys checks for the amounts in excess of the fees charged, and was given cash for the surplus. For some reason he made no attempt to work this scheme on the Marion attorneys.

THE OPENING OF THE NEW ALLEYS

Box-Ball Bowling Is Inaugurated in the City.

Box-ball bowling was inaugurated in this city Wednesday evening with the opening of the new alleys installed in the Kirchner block on north Main street by E. A Reisinger of Galion. About 300 people attended the opening.

The room occupied by Mr. Reisinger was nicely decorated with potted plants, and Dowler's orchestra furnished music during the evening.

Mr. Reisinger has employed Marcellus Kelly to assist him in managing his business.

A CHILD DIES OF PNEUMONIA

Delbert Huntsman Passes Away at Home of Parents.

Delbert, the three-year-old son of Mr and Mrs. Wirt E. Huntsman of No. 1125 north State street, died of double pneumonia and brain trouble at the home of the parents, Thursday morning at 6:30 o'clock. The child had been in a comatose condition for the past week.

The funeral services were held at the house Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment took place in the Marion cemetery.

A man who has no sense of humor is naturally short of sense.

A GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATION

Congressman Mouser Will Try To Get Federal Building.

WILL WORK HARD FOR THE MEASURE

Mr. Mouser and His Private Secretary Will Leave for Washington Soon, and Matter of Federal Building for Marion Will Be Urged Before Congress.

"Unless the hopes and plans of Congressman Grant E. Mouser fail of realization, a bill providing for a federal building to be erected in Marion will be passed at the next session of the national legislature, which will open at Washington, December 4.

Mr. Mouser is now working on the preparation of the bill and will ask congress early in its next session for a nice appropriation for Marion's proposed federal building.

The Marion congressman briefly outlined his plans in an interview Thursday morning.

"While, as a new member of congress, I may not be able to command the influence that I might were I not just beginning my term of service, I will use every effort to have the measure passed upon favorably at the coming session," said Mr. Mouser.

In case he is unsuccessful in his efforts to have the appropriation made at this session of congress, Mr Mouser will urge the adoption of the measure during the second year of his term. He states that he has made an investigation of conditions, and thinks it probable that he will succeed in having congress act favorably on the proposition.

Aside from the federal building measure, Congressman Mouser is preparing a number of minor bills providing for pensions for old soldiers throughout the district which he will introduce.

Congressman Mouser, accompanied by his private secretary, Ray W. Simpson, will leave for Washington Friday, December 1.

CORONER REPORTS ACCIDENTAL DEATH

Charles Sweney Trips and Fires His Pistol.

According to the coroner's report as published in the Ann Arbor Times, a copy of which was received by Dr A Rhu, the death of Charles Sweney was the result of an accident The article states that Mr. Sweney was in the act of taking his gun from one room to another to unload it, as was his custom upon returning from the city, when he stumbled upon a piece of carpet and the weapon was accidentally exploded

W. H. HOUPT VISITS THE NEW ENGLAND QUARRIES

W. H. Houpt of the Houpt Monument Works, 215 east Center street, has just returned from an extended trip of about six weeks through the New England states, where he visited the granite quarries of Barre, Vt., Westerly, R. I., Quincy, Mass., Milford, N. H., Millstone Point, Conn., and many lesser quarries. Mr. Houpt goes east every year and buys direct from the quarries. He bought and placed orders for about fifteen thousand dollars' worth of monumental work with the different quarries. It will pay you to see him for first class work. If the people of Marion and vicinity will patronize us, it will be to their interest, for then Marion will have as good a monumental works as there is anywhere. Why not have it, when you get as good work for less money and increase home industry? wk&s

Dr. V. W. McNeil of Prospect entertained the members of the Long Lake, G. V., of 1904, at his home at Prospect Tuesday evening at dinner. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. L. V. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Drake and Mrs. and Mrs. Tip Penry.

If you want bargains

DO YOUR TRADING AT THE BEE HIVE.

In the next two weeks we will offer our entire line of goods at

extremely low prices,

in order to make room for our

extensive line of holiday goods

which we expect to open to the public about December 1st.

Another big lot of children's 25 and 50 Toques, to close out, for 19c

TheBeeHive

THE LEWIS GROCERY.

HOME MADE COOKIES.

Made with butter and eggs.

Almost as good as mother used to make.

10c the package of seventeen.

R. T. LEWIS & CO.

The members of the La Rue Women's Christian Temperance union were entertained by the Agosta W. C. T. U at the home of Mrs. John Rusler of Agosta Wednesday afternoon.

The Proof of the Pudding Is in the Eating.

Come here and we will prove our ability to furnish better goods than elsewhere for less money.

Stove boards $1, 75c and 39c
Good steel stove pipe, 3 joint 25c
Best elbows 15c and 10c
4, 5 and 7 in stove pipe dampers each 10c
35c jap floor matting, linen warp 25c
The Goshen carpet sweeper, strictly highgrade, regular $4 kind for $2.50
25c brooms 19c
No. 2 Star dinner buckets 10c
Double roosters $1.50, $1.00, 50c and 19c
Best tubular lanterns 50c
Fancy market baskets 35c up
Wire waste basket 39c
Fine large wisk brooms, 3 for 25c
Two quart covered buckets 5c
4 qt covered buckets 10c
12 in steel frying pan 10c.

The ARK

145 & 147 S. Main St.

The Warner & Edwards Store.

Children's and Misses' Wraps

A new line today of the Dressy Velvet Coats for children and girls up to fifteen years of age $7.50 to $15.00.

Norfolk Styles

One of the Dressy little coats for girls is the Tan Norfolk Jacket, three quarter length in tan shades with brass buttons, $6.00 and $8.

Warner ....AND.... Edwards

A marriage license has been issued to William F. Witzell and Clara E. Gleckley, both of Richland township.

VERY PLEASANT SOCIAL AFFAIR

Sunday-School Classes Tender Farewell to Secretary.

Mr. Clements Has Been Secretary of Two Sunday-School Classes at De Cliff—He Will Leave for California Soon.

The home of Mr and Mrs. S I Clements, one and one-half miles north of De Cliff, was the scene of a very pleasant social affair last Friday evening.

Maurice Clements is soon to leave for California and will be accompanied by Otis Fehl of Marseilles. Mr. Clements has been the secretary of two classes composed of young men and women in the M E Sunday-school at De Cliff and the affair was planned in his honor

The evening was passed with various forms of social enjoyment and light refreshments were served.

A pleasing feature of the evening was a guessing contest, in which Miss Topliff won the honors. She was awarded a beautiful hand-painted china plate

Those present were Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. W S Morral, Mrs James Bain, Misses Alma Church, Mildred Day, Senna Miller, Lama Miller, Amanda Miller, Jennie Conklin, Hattie Myers, Kate Vanorsdall, Mabel Topliff, Gladys Guthery, Helen McClary, and Messrs John Parker, C C McMillen, Dallas Deal, John Miller, James Carey, Otis Fehl, Clarence La Rue, Earl Everett, George Wilson, Edgar Mohr, Chester Smith, Marvin Wilson, Don Clements and W C De Cater.

OLD FAMILY HORSE KILLED IN QUARRY

Horse Owned by Daniel Lawrence Frightened by Trough.

An old family horse hitched to a buggy and owned by Daniel Lawrence of Fairground street fell into the Lawrence quarry on Farming street, late Wednesday afternoon. The animal's back was broken and the buggy demolished.

Mr Lawrence had driven the horse up to a watering trough near the quarry. In drinking the animal pushed over the trough The horse backed into the quarry before Mr Lawrence could reach its head to hold it.

GRANT A DITCH IMPROVEMENT

Final Hearing on Seiter-Falk Ditch Set for December 15.

The county commissioners, accompanied by County Surveyor Edward Ault, viewed the line of the proposed Seiter-Falk ditch in Pleasant township Wednesday afternoon. The improvement was granted and December 15 was set as the date for the final hearing

The number of county ditches that are being petitioned for at this time is unprecedented Next week the commissioners will view the proposed Mehaffey ditch in Marion township and the Gorsuch ditch in Pleasant township.

A marriage license has been issued to Christian J. Hailer and Hester A. Ingle, both of this city.

FALL FASHIONS AT JANUARY PRICES.

UHLER & PHILLIPS.

FASHION'S BEST AT TEMPTING PRICES

Marion's Most Comprehensive Fur Showing..

A splendid variety of Near Seal Persian Lamb, Natural or Blended Squirrel, Axsala Seal and Electric Seal Coats, in blouse or new coat models, priced about 25 per cent. less than last year.

$25 for Best Electric Seal Coats. Evenly matched, finished with newest sleeves, lined with best satin. $40 value. Special at $25

Still Hundreds of Exclusive Patterns in Our Dress Goods Stock.

You can save 25 to 33⅓ per cent by buying your winter dress goods during these sales. Next week we add to the dress materials many items not advertised before---goods that are desirable & at prices that should lead you to investigate.

$1.25 Black Voiles and Veilings at 50c.

A lot of cut lengths of voiles and veilings that are ends of pieces sold out this season. The lengths run from 6 1-4 yards to 9 1-2 yards. Suitable for skirts or whole suits. These goods were $1.00 and $1.25 per yard. Tomorrow, your choice at 50c

$1.25 Silk Finished German Henriettas at 89c.

We bought from an importer of fine German henriettas a lot of desirable shades in a beautifully finished 46 inch wide all wool henrietta. The shades are navy blue, reseda green, Alice blue, red, brown, gray and black. This cloth was bought to retail for $1.25. Tomorrow the price is 89c

65c and 75c Dress Goods Tomorrow at 37 1-2c.

Saturday will be another big day's selling in this wonderful 37 1-2c lot. Panamas, mannish suitings, granite cloths and serges that are all wool and in every new shade for fall and winter, in one big lot, to close at 37 1/2c

Evening Dress Goods at a Big Saving Tomorrow.

Leather hand bags

We can safely say we are showing the most complete line of fine and medium grades of leather goods in Marion. Our new fall styles are exclusive and the prices below all competition.

As an example of what can be found in our store we wish to mention the beautiful new hand bags in the latest flat shapes. Some with inside frames and others with card case and purse. Come in greens, browns, greys, red and blues. As a special Monday inducement we are making the price only $4.99

A big bargain in fine genuine leather hand bags. Assorted styles and sizes in this lot of imported bags that have sold as high as $5 00. Unrestricted choice at sale price of,. $2.00

Mail orders filled.

Domestics; the Home's Necessities.

A heavy, good quality light checked and striped outing flannel at 7½c.
'Tis only by a very fortunate purchase that we are enabled to offer these goods at 7¼c yd.
A great showing of finest outings in the desirable patterns at 10c yd.
Every woman in Marion knows about our showing of flannelettes.
Double fold, 36 in. high grade flannelettes at 10c, 12 1-2c and 15c.
Romola cloth, very desirable, in pink and blue, a 15c quality this week at 7 1-2c yd.

The Muslin bargain of the season. Pepperel R" unbleached fine muslin in 25 yd. bolts, very cheap at ..... $1.98 Bolt

Ladies' Shirt Waists.

Our line of shirt waists is the most extensive and complete assortment ever shown in Marion. All the newest and latest creations of fashion will be found here. New things in silk, wool, lawn and linen waists, at prices ranging from ..... $2.00 to $16.50

A taffeta silk waist in black, white, colors and the popular plaids, beautifully made, really worth $6.50, our special price $4.98

EXTRA SPECIAL: *Ten dozen all wool, nun's veiling waists, in white, black, red, brown, blue and green, a regular $2.50 waist, our special price while they last* $1.39

GREAT COAT PURCHASE.

Extraordinary Sale of $10.00, $12.50 and $15.00 Coats.

We have bought several hundred stylish fall coats at a great price concession and hence, can save you a five dollar bill on many of them.

This gathering includes "London" box coats of covert cloths and mixtures in various lengths; short tight-fitting styles of tan coverts and fine black broadcloths, lined throughout with silk---collarless or with notch collars. They are perfect fitting and are productions of the best makers in the country. This gathering offers you a choice of about twenty-five different styles and all sizes for both women and misses. A sale destined to bring crowds to our coat department. Sale price

$10.00, $12.50, $15.00.

Because we hit the nail on the head in buying our large stock of Cotton Blankets early, we're going to let the public share the spoils.

$1.25 BLANKETS, WHITE COTTON, AT 75c.

100 pairs of White Cotton Flannel Sheets or Blankets, large 11-4 size, cheap at $1.25 per pair, Friday bargain price.. ..... 75c

We bought 100 pairs of heavy white blankets in the large $2.00 qualities from a stock that was carried over from last winter when goods were extremely cheap. Next week we will sell these $2.00 Blankets at $1.25

A Truly Extraordinary Value.

A heavy full sized white Blanket, in a beautiful variety of borders. Such a blanket as you would not begrudge paying 89c for. A great special at

59c PR.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

Part Two. MARION WEEKLY STAR. Pages 9-16

VOL. XXI. NO. 26 MARION, OHIO, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1905 PRICE FIVE CENTS.

MACHINE METHODS

They Are Repudiated by the People of Ohio.

THE DAMAGE DONE THE ORGANIZATION

Senator Dick Is Left Alone at the Head of It.

Defeat of Herrick and Withdrawal of Cox Leaves Him Thus—Going Down of Hundreds of City and County Officials Leaves It in Bad Shape—Without the Support of the National Administration.

Columbus, O., Nov. 14.—Politicians are now discussing the effects of last Tuesday's election upon the future of Ohio Republican politics. Since the smoke of battle has cleared away, they have measured the damage to the organization and find it serious.

There is no longer a Dick-Cox-Herrick machine in Ohio politics. The governor's defeat and Cox's enforced retirement from politics leave Senator Dick, the head and front of the organization, standing alone, with not even the strong right arm of Secretary Taft, previously withdrawn, to lean upon. Senator Dick must stand sponsor if the old order of things is to be continued.

But there is a question whether he will want to do this in view of the decision rendered by the people in such thunder tones against bossism and machine methods. Republicans generally are turning to Senator Foraker to reorganize the party upon broader and more liberal lines. Foraker has been no part of the state machine, but has repeatedly expressed the hope that the Republicans would get back to the old-fashioned way of doing things, when the delegates would assemble in state convention to nominate rather than to ratify.

Organization Is Weak.

One of the serious blows to the organization is the loss through defeat of hundreds of city and county officials, who have been dragged down with Herrick and who have been important and influential members of the organization for years. It will not be an easy task for anyone to gather together the fragmentary parts of this machine and put it together as it was before, because the same material cannot be found.

Its building required years of patient labor on the part of Senator Dick, who was the superintending architect, and Senator Hanna, who financed its construction, were he living, would say that even the "weight of the nails was fifty sheckles of gold." Senator Dick has often boasted of this organization of 40,000 men, which has now been scattered to the winds by the fury of the cyclone which swept over the state last Tuesday.

But even with this boasted organization, Senator Dick and the other leaders seemed to always feel the need of the moral support of the national administration. They had this as long as McKinley was president and the organization received its first serious blow when his heart was pierced by the assassin's bullet. Then came Senator Hanna's death soon after the launching of his presidential boom, whose countenance of it was said to have caused an estrangement between President Roosevelt and the senator. It found expression in the president's Walla Walla telegram to Senator Hanna calling his attention to that passage of scripture: "He that is not for me is against me."

Is Bad With Roosevelt.

The organization leader figured that all of these things left them in bad favor with the administration, particularly their declaration that Roosevelt should not have Ohio's indorsement, which Senator Foraker forced through, and to retrieve their lost fortunes at Washington, Secretary Taft was invited to occupy the seat next to the driver, which Senator Hanna's death had made vacant.

Refusing to permit the members of his cabinet to go to the assistance of the machine politicians in Pennsylvania or other states, Roosevelt did permit Secretary Taft to come into Ohio and deliver one speech, which, it is said, had the president's approval in all things.

But Secretary Taft's attack upon Mr. Cox was prompted by personal animosity. The two had not been friends for years, and, taking advantage of a condition of affairs that already existed—a feeling of resentment against continued bossism in the party—which had asserted itself all over the state in such pronounced form as to presage the certain defeat of Governor Herrick, Mr. Taft singled out and denounced Cox in unmeasured terms as a local political boss, limiting his field of operations to Cincinnati and Hamilton county.

Severely Criticised.

His declaration that he would not vote for the Cox ticket, if he were to go to Cincinnati to cast his vote, stiffened the backbones of some of the independent Republicans who had indicated their purpose to oppose Herrick. The result, however, would have been the same if he had remained away from the state. But Secretary Taft is being severely censured for his part in the campaign, the general comment being that his Akron speech was in extremely bad taste, if not an act of party disloyalty, since he had come into the state on the invitation of the Ohio committee to help Herrick in his campaign.

The Democrats and independent Republicans were pleased with Mr. Taft's performance, but the several hundred thousand Republicans who remained loyal to Governor Herrick and party were not only displeased but make no attempt to conceal their displeasure, particularly in Cincinnati.

The verdict of the people Tuesday was not against Cox alone, but also against the coterie of gentlemen who have met annually for years in some back room in Washington, Cleveland or Columbus, and agreed upon candidates and legislation in advance, to be ratified in state convention or in the general assembly.

The verdict was one against "machine methods," such as have obtained in this state for many years. Any other interpretation of the result this year will lead to similar results in future years, and will continue until every man has an equal opportunity with his fellows and all are guaranteed a "square deal."

It is the general impression at the state capital that there must be a reorganization upon these lines, and since Senator Foraker has held aloof from the "machine" and denounced "machine methods" from time to time, he is generally regarded as the man who should undertake this task, and bring about its accomplishment.

"Squibbs."

A DELIGHTFUL SOCIAL AFFAIR

House-Warming at Home of Mr. and Mrs. Rell Day.

THE COMPANY IS NOT ANNOUNCED

Mr. and Mrs. Day Occupy a New Home, and Their Hospitality Is Bounteous—A Fine Supper Is Followed by a Pleasant Season of Social Diversions.

De Cliff, Nov. 14.—[Special.]—The new home of Mr. and Mrs. Rell Day, three miles northwest of De Cliff, was the scene of a delightful social affair Saturday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Day moved into their new home November 1 and a large company of their friends and neighbors planned a surprise and a house-warming for them which was made as complete as it was pleasant. The company appeared unannounced and after a season of greetings a fine supper was served and various social diversions were enjoyed.

The guests were Mr. and Mrs. Howard Virden, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Hasting, Mr. and Mrs. James Hasting, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hasting and children, Mr. Harry Cook and four children, Mr. J. H. Oborn and two daughters, Mr. and Mrs. George Davis, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Frame, Mr. and Mrs. Anson Parish, Mr. and Mrs. William Mears and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Enos Irey, Mr. and Mrs. A. Brady and son, Mr. and Mrs. Ferris Day and children, Mr. and Mrs. Dayton Blow, Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Markwith, Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Clifton, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Titus, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Myers and children, Mrs. M. Augenstine, Mrs. Andrew Brown, Miss Easter Day, Miss Carry Mears, Miss Mildred Gafney, Miss Maggie Crawley, Miss Alice Thomas, Miss Sennee Miller, Mr. J. J. Mohr, Mr. Otis Fehl, Mr. Morris Clements and Mr. Lester Virden.

The Funny Side.

The funny part of it is that each Democratic leader—actual or self-appointed—looks on the surprise of Tuesday as a personally conducted vindication of himself, and in the nature of a popular demand that he be given the first and the biggest office. — Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.

Society women acquire adipose tissue while those not in the swim simply get fat.

RED PEPPER TO BLIND SHERIFF

Desperate Prisoners Make Attempt To Break Jail.

A VERY TIMELY DISCOVERY MADE

Engaged in Battering a Hole Through North Wall of Jail When Mrs. S. H. Britton Peers into Jail and Sees Men at Work — Search Discloses Tools.

Harry L. Jordan alias Harry Green, of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and Earnest Smith of Espyville, the two young fellows who pleaded guilty in the common pleas court last week to having robbed freight trains on the Big Four railway, made a desperate attempt to effect a jail delivery between 3 and 4 o'clock Monday afternoon.

Mrs. S. H. Britton of south Prospect street, a visitor at the home of Sheriff Sells, happened to look through a small opening in the wall which separates the jail and the sheriff's residence apartments and saw the two prisoners striving to break through the north wall of the corridor.

Sheriff P. C. Sells was immediately notified by telephone and with his son, Pearl, hurried to the jail. By the time the officers arrived Smith and Jordan suspected that they had been detected and had hastily hidden the tools with which they had been working and brushed away all traces of what they had accomplished.

Smith and Jordan at first denied that they had been trying to escape, but finally confessed all their plans. They were searched by the sheriff and his son and packages of red pepper were found in the pockets of both men's coats. They had intended throwing this in the eyes of any one who attempted to stop them in case they did secure an opening for escape.

Even if they had not succeeded in digging through the north wall of the jail, Smith and Jordan planned to use the red pepper and make a dash for liberty at the last moment when the sheriff and his deputy came to take them to the reformatory. According to the story told by the two men, they had planned to throw the pepper in the eyes of the officers, wrest the jail keys from them, and escape through the front corridor.

Smith and Jordan had told the other prisoners of the plans and gave warning under threat of violence that no one should tell the sheriff. All of the prisoners were completely cowed by the desperate pair and had the attempted delivery not been discovered by Mrs. Britton it is probable the county jail would now be empty.

The two men started at work shortly after noon Monday. Unscrewing a long steel bar from the upper corridor of the jail and going to the north wall below they started to loosen a pair of bolts which hold together two large stones forming the base of one of the windows on the north side of the building.

Had Smith and Jordan succeeded in loosening the bolts it would have been easy to remove the stones. With the stones out an avenue for escape would have been obtained by merely shoving out a section of the thin outer wall.

Mrs. Britton, who was passing the afternoon with Mrs. Sells, through curiosity lifted a tin slide which covers a hole in the wall between the jail and sheriff's living apartments. Peering through the opening she saw two men at work only a few feet away.

When Sheriff Sells and his son arrived Smith and Jordan had taken the iron bar and other material which would furnish evidence of what they had been doing and hidden everything in a tin pipe near the upper cells of the jail. Everything was found when the officers made a search of the building.

Jordan and Smith were taken Tuesday morning to the Mansfield reformatory to which institution they were sentenced by Judge B. G. Young. Jesse Smith, a brother of Ernest Smith, is still at the jail, having pleaded not guilty to the charge of being implicated in the freight train robberies.

THE STATEMENT OF THE RECEIVER

Disappearance of J. M. Neer Cause of Receivership.

I. A. Merchant Takes Charge of the Business of Missing Man—No Known Reason Why Neer Should Leave City and Business.

The suit brought in the court of common pleas Tuesday by John Boles asking that a receiver be appointed for the business of J. M. Neer, was brought on by the disappearance of Mr. Neer. Boles is Mrs. Neer's father and is one of the firm's heaviest creditors.

D. H. Lincoln, as representative of I. A. Merchant, who was appointed receiver, gave out a statement Tuesday concerning Neer's disappearance.

"We do not understand Mr. Neer's motive in leaving the city and abandoning his business, and do not desire to do him an injustice," said Mr. Lincoln. "No one knows where he went, and it may be that he intends returning. He has been away for a sufficient length of time to make it advisable for Mr. Boles to ask for the appointment of a receiver."

The extent of Neer's assets and liabilities are unknown. His business will be continued by Mr. Merchant, the receiver, who assures all of the firm's patrons good service.

Competitor of Carrie.

A saloon in Kansas City, Kansas, was destroyed the other day by spontaneous combustion. Carrie Nation would better look to her laurels. —Cleveland Leader.

THE JUDGES AND CLERKS

Election Board Hears from Secretary of State Laylin.

PAYMENT FOR BUT ONE DAY ALLOWED

Those Employed on Various Election Boards Throughout City and County Complain of Working Overtime Without Proper Compensation. Only Recourse.

The citizens who served as election judges and clerks throughout the city and county last week are up in arms because they are to be paid for only one day's work. Nearly all of the election officials worked long after midnight figuring up the results, and they hold that they are entitled to pay for two days.

The members of the election board, however, have found that the judges and clerks can be paid for only one day, no matter how long their labors lasted.

Tuesday L. E. Myers of the election board received an answer to a letter which he wrote to Secretary of State Lewis C. Laylin several days ago concerning the payment of judges and clerks. Laylin's reply is as follows:

"The board of elections cannot allow judges and clerks of elections any sum as compensation in excess of the amount fixed by law. The amount fixed by law is three dollars for each election. While I agree with you that the compensation should be increased, such increase can only be given by act of the general assembly and not by the deputy state supervisors."

WORKMAN FALLS WITH ELEVATOR

Henry Martin in City Hospital as a Result of Accident.

To ride down an elevator shaft a distance of thirty feet like a rocket and to be bounced nearly ten feet into the air at the bottom was the frightful experience of Henry Martin of Mansfield at the St. Mary's school building on north Prospect street, Tuesday morning at 7:45 o'clock. He is now confined to the City hospital, suffering from shock and bruises, but is not seriously hurt.

Martin stepped on the elevator which is used in carrying up material in the construction of the building when it was at the very top of the shaft. He caught hold of the clutch and the carriage shot down and struck below with a crash heard for two squares.

Should Interest Czar.

If the Czar has had time to observe what has just been going on in this country, he has a pretty fair idea of what the real reformers in Russia want to see in the way of popular government in that country.—Columbus Dispatch.

All married men are prolific inventors—of excuses.

CHILD INJURED BY A GAME COCK

Little Son of Mr. and Mrs. George E. Stafford the Victim.

Running out of his home and down the alley to his papa, Monday afternoon, Harris, the three-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. George E. Stafford of north Seffner avenue, was attacked by a game rooster and badly cut in the face by one of the rooster's sharp spurs.

As the little fellow rushed among the chickens the cock fled at him, inflicting a wound under the left eye. As the cut was slight, not much attention was paid to it by the parents, but next morning the child's eye was almost swollen shut and badly discolored. Dr. C. T. Wiant was called.

JACOB MILLER BADLY INJURED

Farmer Is Kicked by a Horse North of LaRue.

LaRue, Nov. 14.—[Special.]—Jacob Miller, a farmer aged sixty years and residing four miles north of here, was kicked in the side by a horse, about noon Sunday, and had three ribs broken loose from his backbone.

Miller had just returned from church and while leading his horse into its stall was kicked by another horse. He was picked up unconscious and was given surgical attention by Dr. J. M. Wood of Hepburn.

PRESS COMMENT

Set an Example.

Since Uncle Sam was so slow about building the federal building, let us show him what promptness is like when we come to pulling out the old tunnels.—Chicago News.

Turn About Is Play.

On the principle that "turn about is fair play," Ohio seized the first opportunity to veto Governor Herrick.—Chicago Tribune.

One Way To Prove It.

Grafters may be "cowards," as Joe Folk says, but the public which fails to go after them will never have proof of the fact.—Chicago News.

LOOKING FOR COAT PEDDLER

John Sharruff Sells Rain Coats and Is Wanted.

RAISES A CHECK FOR FIVE DOLLARS

Mrs. Sarah Miller, Charged with Using Profane Language, Pays Fine of Ten Dollars and Is Discharged — Oak Mackey of Galion Arrested on Suspicion—Dogs Cause Trouble.

The police received information from Delaware, Monday night to arrest John Sharruff, peddler selling rain coats. According to the information received Sharruff sold a rain coat to a farmer just over the Marion county line in Delaware county. The farmer gave a check for $5. The fellow raised the check to fifty dollars, cashed it and disappeared. It was thought he had come to Marion on an interurban car, but no trace of him was obtained by the local police.

Complaints have become so numerous to the police about dogs running over the city that the police are giving instructions to people to kill dogs that get on their property. Every day complaints are made.

One woman called up the mayor, Tuesday, and said that a cross dog hung about her home nearly all the time and she feared it would bite her children. The dog belonged to David Smith of Willow street she claimed. The mayor informed her to tell Smith that if he did not keep the dog off her premises she would kill it, and in less than half an hour a similar complaint came in over the telephone.

The case of Mrs. Sarah Miller, arrested on a profanity charge preferred by Mrs. Frank C. Wright, was settled in the mayor's court Monday evening. Mrs. Miller paid $10.

Oak Mackey of Galion was arrested by an officer in the West End, Tuesday morning, and locked up in the city prison on suspicion of having been implicated in a hold-up at Galion some time ago.

John Grubb of Owen was arrested for drunkenness, Monday night. He was released in the mayor's court Tuesday morning.

Frost on Stump.

The campaign is at last ended: the lock is on the ballots and the frost is on the stump.—Columbus Dispatch.

SWEPT BY A TYPHOON

Fifteen American and 200 Native Lives Lost.

DAMAGE WILL BE FULLY $3,000,000

Eighty Per Cent of Buildings of a Province Ruined.

Nearly Half of the Growing Crops in Several Provinces Are Wiped Out. Results of the Work of the Government Police Are Obliterated. It Will Take Fully a Year To Recoup the Heavy Losses.

Washington, Nov. 14.—Mail reports from the Philippines show how inadequately the devastation caused by the recent typhoon was described in the reports at the time. It is stated that at least fifteen Americans and 200 natives lost their lives, and that the damage to property will exceed $3,000,000 gold in the province of Albay alone.

In the province of Sorsogon, the damage is placed at $2,000,000. Eighty per cent of the dwellings, school-houses and warehouses were destroyed. As a result of the storm, and the drought of the early summer, only fifty per cent of the usual receipts from crops will be obtained. In Sorsogon all municipal buildings and school-houses, with two exceptions, were destroyed. The government house, treasury and supervisor's buildings at the provincial capital were almost total wrecks. It will be eighteen months before a new crop of hemp will be available for the market, so that much destitution among the natives is inevitable.

In Batangas and Cavite provinces and the island of Samar, the results of the government's police work the past year were practically obliterated. Owing to the breaking up of the ladrone bands, the farmers had been able to cultivate their long neglected plantations. The typhoon almost wiped out the growing rice and sugar crops, and it will take another year for the loss to be recovered.

A CHANCE FOR EASY WEALTH

A Preacher Challenges Advocates of Sprinkling to Discussion.

Colfax, Ind., Nov. 14.—Rev. V. C. McKinsey offers his $12,000 farm to any Indiana minister who can prove that "sprinkling" is scriptural baptism. He challenges any minister to settle this denominational bone of contention. He thinks the question ought to be settled in the interest of persons who are seeking salvation. He says:

"The Lord and I, in partnership, own a farm in Clinton for which I have been offered $12,000. To this I will make a deed to any preacher who will appear at Frankfort, Indiana, and prove from the christian scriptures that sprinkling a few drops of water on a person is scriptural baptism. This is not intended for any offense whatever, but is offered in all christian courtesy. I ask the privilege of being present on that occasion, and if that man will successfully prove the above proposition, I will execute to him the deed to the said farm."

VOTE FOR KING.

Result of the Plebiscite in Norway. Republicans Scarce.

Christiania, Norway, Nov. 14. — In 418 constituencies the latest returns of the plebiscite show 232,986 votes in favor of Prince Charles of Denmark as King of Norway and 68,739 against him. The republicans expected to poll 33 per cent of the votes, but only obtained 21 per cent. An interesting peculiarity of the plebiscite is the strong monarchial majorities obtained in the republican leaders' constituencies. It also is noticeable that the monarchists seem to control the districts surrounding Christiania and all the coast districts, while republican votes predominate in the interior and in the northern districts.

Doesn't Name Company.

"The Best Policy" is the name of a new book of fiction, which is wholly disappointing, as it does not mention the name of the company.—Washington Post.

A great mind treats little minds as such and is never belittled by them.

BINGER HERMANN. ETHAN ALLEN HITCHCOCK.

THE OREGON LAND FRAUDS CASES.

Binger Hermann, whose trial for alleged complicity in the Oregon land frauds cases attracts national attention is the representative in congress from the First Oregon district. Ethan Allen Hitchcock, secretary of the interior of the United States, has been very active in the prosecution of these cases and has succeeded in securing the conviction of United States Senator John H. Mitchell of Oregon as well as of several lesser lights.

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PERMANENT INJUNCTION

Prosecutor John H. Clark Files an Amended Petition.

A FRAUDULENT CONFEDERATION

Clark Re-Affirms His Claim That Steel Bookcase Is Unnecessary and Asks the Court To Make the Temporary Injunction Against Payment Permanent.

Prosecuting Attorney John H. Clark has filed an amended petition in the suit which he brought several months ago in the court of common pleas against L. M. Hipsher, ex-auditor of the county, and P. F. Foreman, county treasurer, to restrain them from paying $1,249 for a steel bookcase purchased by B. F. Wade of Toledo. The court granted a temporary injunction to keep the treasurer from paying for the case.

Clark relates in his amended petition that he not only re-avers all statements made in his original petition, but declares that Wade and the county commissioners combined and confederated in making the contract for the bookcase. They stipulated a price to be paid for the case that was fraudulently and largely in excess of the reasonable value, all of which Wade and the commissioners realised when they made the contract.

L. M. Hipsher, county auditor at that time, was also in on the matter, Clark relates. He combined to fraudulently pay Wade contrary to the provisions of the contract. The contract stated that Wade should not receive his money until the case was installed. The commissioners fraudulently allowed the bill on August 5, 1905, seven days before the furniture was in place and kept an account of their proceedings off the journal until ten days after the deal had been closed. Hipsher, it is said, purposely kept the bill for the furniture off his file until the bookcase was installed.

Clark re-affirms his claim that the bookcase was not needed, and he asks the court to permanently enjoin the treasurer and auditor from paying for it.

The suit of John T. Monnette against the Columbus, Shawnee Hocking Valley Railway company and its receiver, Joseph Robinson, which has been pending in the court of common pleas here for several years, has been settled and will be taken out of court immediately. Monnette, it is stated, made a good settlement.

The suit resulted from the transfer of land in Grand Prairie and Scott townships made by Monnette to give the old C., S. & H. railway right-of-way through his farms. April 28, 1892, Monnett says, he deeded land for the right-of-way through his farms for a consideration of $1. The transfer was made with the understanding that the railway company would establish on his land a station telegraph office, stock yards, sidings, and everything necessary to make a railway station.

The station was never established and Monnette sued to have the transfer of the right-of-way revoked. He said that the railway officials, through chicanery, had secured an agreement from him in which he released them from the obligation of placing a station on their lands.

This agreement was secured, Monnette says, by inducing him to sign what he thought was the acknowledgment of a receipt for a pass. He was without his spectacles and was unable to decipher the writing.

Judge B. G. Young, November 10, granted Grace Bader a divorce from John W. Bader in compliance with her petition filed about a year ago.

Mr. and Mrs. Bader were married in this city, October 23, 1901. One child was born of the union. Alimony was agreed upon and Mrs. Bader was given the custody of her child.

In the suit for alimony and divorce brought by Flora B. Carey of Agosta against Winget Carey, Judge Young Saturday morning granted the plaintiff temporary alimony of $25.

Noble Kramer was granted a divorce from his wife, Edna Kramer, last Saturday. Kramer charged his wife with gross neglect and desertion. They have no children.

The troubles of Samuel Lilley and Mrs. Martha V. Asbell have been settled and will no longer be aired in the local common pleas court. Mrs. Asbell Monday deeded back to Lilley the six lots which he claimed she obtained through fraud. Lilley paid all the costs and the case was dismissed.

This is the suit in which Lilley, who is a man almost seventy years of age, claimed that Mrs. Asbell induced him to sign a paper which he thought was a marriage agreement. The paper provided for transferring six lots belonging to Lilley into the hands of his future wife. It was a marriage agreement as well, but when Lilley found that Mrs. Asbell sought to get possession of his property, he says, he decided that he did not want to marry her.

After Lilley had brought suit against Mrs. Asbell, some of his relatives started proceedings in probate court to have a guardian appointed for him. Lilley's attorneys, DeGolley & DeGolley, state that this proceeding will be dismissed.

The Hocking Valley Railway company has filed its answer to the petition for damages filed by Hershell D. Beavers, a Prospect horseman. Beavers asked for $550 damages for injuries to several horses which he shipped out of Prospect for Perrysville, February 25, 1903.

The railway company claims that it cannot be held responsible, according to the contract signed by Beavers, for injuries to his horses. Beavers, it is alleged, failed to meet the provisions of the contract and as a consequence he is entirely at fault.

The contract said that not more than fourteen horses should be placed in the one car. Beavers, the railway company claims, placed sixteen horses in a car. That the man who had charge of the horses failed to give them sufficient care is also one of the claims of the railroad company. It is also alleged that Beavers should have filed his claim for damages within five days after the horses arrived at their destination and this he failed to do.

After months' of fruitless searching for Dennis Hogan, one of the three heirs of the late James Hogan, Sr., of near La Rue, relatives of the missing man have given up hope of finding him, and papers have been issued from the common pleas court ordering the Hogan estate partitioned. No word has been received from the missing man for several years and his wife, who is now living with her two children near La Rue, fears that he is dead.

The Hogan estate comprises 125 acres of valuable farm land in Marion and Hardin counties and other property of minor importance. Commissioners have been appointed by the common pleas court to partition the land among the three heirs.

Mrs. Stella Hogan, wife of Dennis Hogan, has entered a claim for her dower rights in the share her husband has in the estate. As yet the court has not formally acknowledged her rights.

A suit to have the Hogan estate partitioned was brought several months ago by Mary Hannegan, a daughter of the deceased, against Dennis and Stella Hogan and Michael J. Hannegan, her husband.

The third heir, James Hogan, Jr., formerly postmaster at La Rue, has died since the demise of his father and Mrs. Hannegan claims his share by purchase.

Dennis Hogan disappeared several years ago while he was living with his family in Sidney. His wife, in her answer to Mrs. Hannegan's petition, tells of her husband's disappearance and says that she has made every effort to find him.

John Boles, Monday afternoon, filed a petition in the court of common pleas asking that a receiver be appointed for J. M. Neer, who with his wife as silent partner, does an elevator and coal business on the Boulevard. The petition was granted and Tuesday morning Judge B. G. Young appointed I. A. Merchant receiver.

Boles in his petition relates that Monday he recovered in the court of common pleas judgment for $1,503 against Mr. and Mrs. Neer. He says the Neers are insolvent and are unable to pay their indebtedness.

Boles says that unless a receiver is appointed for the Neers' business the creditors will be in danger of losing their claims. He prays that the property of the defendants be sequestered and property be divided among the various creditors. Boles is represented by Attorneys Crissinger & Guthery.

Nelson Reidenbaugh, indicted by the grand jury for assault and battery on his wife, Mame Reidenbaugh, has brought suit for divorce in the Franklin county court. It is probable that his suit will be contested on the claim thath e is not a resident of Franklin county.

Reidenbaugh, brought suit against his wife in the local common pleas court several months ago. The suit was later taken out of court and a reconciliation was effected. Not long after the reconciliation Mrs. Reidenbaugh had her husband arrested on a charge of assault and battery.

Reidenbaugh was arraigned before Judge Young Tuesday and pleaded not guilty.

George Ackerman, charged with keeping his saloon open and selling liquor on Sunday, was arraigned Tuesday morning before Judge Young and pleaded not guilty.

The suit brought July 10 in the court of common pleas against William L. Midlam and his wife, Maggie Midlam, by Mrs. Midlam's father, Daniel Carner, has been settled. Carner, who is seventy years of age, sued to recover $300 which he claimed he had given Mr. and Mrs. Midlam to help pay off a mortgage on their property.

Mr. Carner asserted that he had given his daughter and her husband the money with the understanding that in payment they were to keep him during the remainder of his life. Shortly after the agreement was made he relates, he was compelled to leave the Midlam home on account of cruel treatment.

The settlement was satisfactory to all parties, Mr. Carner receiving a part of the $300. He is now living with his son, C. E. Carner, of Carner avenue.

Rosa Martin, guardian for Kenneth Weekley, aged six years, brought suit for $2,000 damages in the court of common pleas Tuesday against the city of Marion. She asks damages for injuries which the child received from stepping in a hole in a sidewalk on east Farming street on August 24, 1904. She claims he was injured permanently.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

A man always sympathizes with a homely boy.

Sound judgment is responsible for a lot of silence.

Enthusiasm always starts off well, but soon springs a leak.

A matrimonial yoke can be built for two at a cost of two dollars.

Some women use their husbands to make other women jealous.

Pretty servant girls are responsible for a lot of domestic trouble.

The more explaining a man does the less use the world has for him.

It's now up to young men to propose—either marriage or oysters.

A busy man has no time for those who make a specialty of killing time.

When a man becomes too shiftless to give advice he has reached the limit.

Those who have once loved can never be satisfied with common friendship.

Most people meander down the path of life and never realive their own unimportance.

The average woman worries when she is having a dress made, or when she can't have one made.

If all marriages are arranged in heaven his satanic majesty must have an influential friend at court.

A doctor is bound to lost a few patients occasionally—but that's because they refuse to do as he tells them.

The Case of Gilhooley.

The case of Gilhooley—at Chicago, of course—seems destined to linger for a time that will warrant it in giving Jarndyce versus Jarndyce cards and spades and winning out with perfect ease. The charge against Mr. Gilhooley is not the material issue, but the fact is that he stands charged with slugging a fellow human who chanced to stand in his way and got the worst of it in consequence. Waking to the necessity of the case, the authorities of Chicago arrested Mr. Gilhooley, the grand jury indicted him, the trial court called the case for hearing and the work of getting a jury was begun. The preliminary things happened months ago, and the calling of the case was somewhat more than one month ago—and the jury is not yet secured.

Up to last Tuesday evening—election day, if it may be remembered—the large number of 2,000 of the most intelligent of the citizenship of Chicago had been summoned and 1,100 excused for cause—the cause being that they knew Mr. Gilhooley or that they had read of the case in the papers of the town. To meet the emergency the trial court has summoned 2,000 others of the intelligent citizenship of Chicago in the hope that out of the 4,000 the small number of twelve may be found who neither know Mr. Gilhooley nor read the newspapers. The Chicago Inter Ocean finds comfort in the fact that the male citizenship of Chicago numbers 448,000 and that out of that number there may, in the fullness of time, be found twelve men competent and qualified to try the case and determine whether Mr. Gilhooley was slugger or slugged.

It is to be hoped so. In the meantime it is to be hoped that there will come a time when acquaintance with individuals—sluggers or slugged—will not bar the citizen from jury service nor ignorance make him qualified. In the McCoy murder case before the court of appeals of Virginia the prisoner—a man of influence and high standing—claimed that there was error in the ruling of the lower court, which had held that reading newspaper accounts of murder cases did not disqualify a citizen from jury service, unless the reading had brought about an unchangeable opinion in the mind of the reader. The court of appeals, recognizing that this is an age of newspapers, affirmed the verdict and the judgment of death. Chicago clings to the antiquated rule which forbids intelligent men on juries and Mr. Gilhooley is glad of it. Notwithstanding his gladness the rule is a farce.—Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.

"ENGLISH MARK TWAIN."

Jerome K. Jerome's Serious Time of It as a Humorist.

"Jack of all trades and master of one" is the way the old phrase has been turned to describe Jerome K. Jerome, the English humorist, now in America on a lecture tour. Mr. Jerome has been by turns railroad clerk, actor, newspaper reporter, schoolteacher, advertising solicitor, law student, humorist, playwright and novelist. His success as a humorist has been somewhat incidental to his struggles with fate. Destiny would have it that he should write things to make people laugh, and often when he has tried to be serious it has been supposed that he was joking. A few years ago Mr. Jerome was running for a seat in parliament and discussing on the platform such serious things as the corn tax and the education bill. The more serious he undertook to be the more the good people of Henley, where the speech was made, were convinced that he was joking. He wore a little white hat with his black frock coat, and when in opening his remarks he asked if he might be permitted to wear it, as he had a bad

JEROME K. JEROME.

cold, he was greeted with uproarious laughter, under the impression that this was only some more of the fun found in his "Three Men In a Boat." The author told his audience, among other things, that the house of lords was an "excellently preserved mummy of mediaevalism."

His income is large, and golf, tennis, cross country riding and work about the grounds of his country seat, Gouldsgrove, which is near Wantage, Richard Croker's English residence, keep him in training for his mental labor in producing literature, either grave or gay. He pronounces "Jerome" as if it were spelled "Jerum."

MITCHELL ON STRIKES.

President of the United Mine Workers and His Views.

Though a general strike in the coal regions has been predicted for next spring, John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers of America, takes an optimistic view of the situation. "As far as I can judge," says President Mitchell, "everything will work out harmoniously in the end. I can see no reason why there should be a general strike." Mr. Mitchell, who has just completed an organizing tour of the anthracite coal fields, in the course of which over 50,000 anthracite miners have been added to his organization, is on quite friendly terms with President Roosevelt and called on him in Washington recently. It has often been rumored that Mr. Roosevelt was

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JOHN MITCHELL.

to give him some federal office, but he has stuck to his duties in the field of organized labor. Last year he prevented the passage of a resolution increasing his salary as president of the United Mine Workers from $3,000 to $5,000 a year. He has made some money from his writings on labor questions, but not, it is said, any large amounts, and he recently lost several thousand dollars of his savings through the failure of a bank. Mr. Mitchell is thirty-seven years old and has been a member of the United Mine Workers since he was sixteen. He has been president of the order since 1899. In a recent speech he said:

"I hope I shall see the day when Mr. Baer will sit down at a table with your representatives and fix a contract by which strikes, lockouts and blacklists will be things of the past. I want peace, but it must be peace with honor, a treaty of peace signed and sealed by parties of equal contracting power."

FULL MEANING OF CZAR'S SURRENDER

James Creelman Explains Grant of Liberty to Russians.

ROMANOFF ABSOLUTISM CRUSHED

Consent of the People Necessary Before Czar Can Enforce Any Decree. His Surrender Wipes Out at One Stroke All the Agencies That Enslaved His People.

To understand the immensity of the czar's surrender to his people it is necessary to know that even the new Russian prime minister, Count Witte, who secured the imperial signature to Russia's "Magna Charta," has been a firm defender of autocracy and as recently as his visit to the United States declared his belief that greater and more desirable reforms could be brought about by an honest and intelligent absolutism than through loose and premature experiments in constitutional and legislative government, says James Creelman in the New York World.

Witte came to America this year believing there was no middle class in his country and that, without such a bridge between the corrupt, arrogant aristocracy and the ignorant, scattered and inert peasantry, constitutional government would be a farce.

He went back to find that organized labor, working under the advice of experienced labor leaders from other European countries, notably Germany, had taken the places of the old conception of a middle class.

The most powerful despotism in the world, with more than a million armed men at its command, has crumbled in the presence of a comparatively peaceful strike of the factory and railroad employees led in many instances by young students.

The unchangeable guarantee of "freedom of conscience," read in the light of Witte's written plea for "equality before the laws of all Russians, without distinction of race or religion"—a document which the czar inscribed "To be taken for a guide"—not only removes the cruel and unjust disabilities of the 7,000,000 Russian Jews, but paralyzes the political power of the Holy Orthodox church, that terrible and relentless system which has thus far prevented the education of the Russian masses.

No one who has lived in Russia can doubt that with the disappearance of the exclusive mediaeval prerogatives of the Orthodox church—to proselytize or to secede from which was a grave crime—the mightiest bulwark of oppression falls.

This will clear the way for a genuine free public school system and compulsory education.

The creation of a Russian parliament, with real legislative rather than advisory powers—a body without whose consent no law can be enforced in the empire—gains its supreme value in the fact that virtually universal suffrage has been granted.

To appreciate the difference between this new scheme of representative government and the advisory douma provided for in the imperial manifesto of August it is only necessary to recall the fact that under the plan by which the douma was to be elected St. Petersburg, with 1,500,000 inhabitants, would have only 9,500 voters, including 137 Jews, and Moscow, with more than 1,000,000 inhabitants, would have only 11,000 voters. It was intended that in rural communities the 90,000,000 peasants should have altogether 2,505 votes, as against 1,072 of the landed proprietors and 1,354 of the municipal councils.

With the extension of the right to vote to the masses of Russia one gets an idea of the proportions of the czar's surrender expressed in "an unchangeable rule that no law shall be enforceable without the approval of the state douma."

Up to this time the sole legislative and executive power has been the personal will of the czar. Henceforth he cannot enforce a single decree without the consent of his people.

The guarantee of the right of habeas corpus and of "inviolability of the person" sweeps away at a single stroke the dreadful system of secret arrest, secret trial and secret deportation. It robs the minister of the interior and his police of their terrors.

With free speech and the right of association and union, political parties may be formed and the future of Russia worked out in the open.

Nothing is said about trial by jury, but the new parliament will have power to provide for that.

Hitherto there has been no cabinet, no ministerial responsibility. The absolute czar dealt with his ministers separately. The particular minister who happened to gain ascendancy over his sovereign's mind became for the time the real ruler. He could interfere with and control any or all departments of the government. Sometimes it was the minister of finance who ruled, sometimes the minister of the interior and sometimes the minister of war. The ministers plotted against each other. They seldom worked together.

The new cabinet must work in accord with the prime minister, Count Witte, and the people of Russia, through their parliament, will probably be able, as in Great Britain, to compel their sovereign to dismiss his ministers by simply refusing their assent to revenue raising or equally important laws.

No doubt one of the first steps to be taken by the new parliament will be the abolition of the dvornik system, that minutory and degrading arrangement under which every household in Russia, rich or poor, must accept the presence of a dvornik, or spy, responsible to the police for a full account of the daily life, the conversations, opinions and movements of those whom he is set to watch.

Less than a million organized workingmen have brought about this greatest political revolution in modern history. And the most extraordinary thing about it is the demonstrated power of an industrial strike practically divorced from violence. The Russian soldiers who fired upon rioters only a few months ago could not be trusted to kill orderly, peaceable strikers.

CAPTIVATED BY CHOATE.

Ex-Ambassador's Diplomacy When Boys Menaced His Disabled Auto.

Score one more to the list of Joseph H. Choate's diplomatic triumphs, says a special dispatch from Great Barrington, Mass., to the New York World. It was accomplished while the ex-ambassador to the court of St. James sat by the roadside the other afternoon gazing upon his disabled automobile. His country place in Stockbridge, Mass., was several miles distant, entirely too far to walk. Night was creeping on apace.

Small boys drew near by ones and twos. They like not the rich man's auto, out of whose way they have to dodge. They have even been known to throw stones. Here was a crippled bark, and the captain, sitting on the bank, afforded a fair mark.

Disparaging remarks soon were heard from the gathering clan. The auto was vilified, the chauffeur lying beneath the machine trying to make repairs was ridiculed, and then the foe turned its fire of words on "the guy sitting down." Hotter and hotter grew the blast of irrelevant comment. Mr. Choate moved about uneasily. Then he arose with all the grace which has won the admiration of distinguished statesmen.

"Don't go, boys," he said cheerily as signs of retreat were manifest. He held the attention of the little army from the outset. He told incident after incident until mouths were opened and little eyes shone as big as saucers. The address terminated with an appeal in behalf of good citizenship.

A later comer recognized the speaker as Mr. Choate, and the word was quickly passed. The ex-ambassador, his audience completely won over, stepped into the car and sped swiftly away. Back of him in the roadway he could hear the little clan yelling, "Rah for Choate!" until he was out of earshot.

CHANGE IN A NATIONAL SONG

Why the Swiss Decided to Adopt a New Anthem.

It is not often that a nation changes its national hymn, says Reynolds' Newspaper. The Swiss have, however, formally announced their intention of so doing and of adopting the less well known Swiss psalm, or "Cantique Suisse," instead of the hitherto universally sung "O Monts Independants."

The reason of this change is that the latter has always been rendered to Carey's melody of "God Save the King," which is identical also with the German "Heil Dir im Siegerkranz," and the Swiss are beginning to find this sameness too confusing. Henceforward, therefore, they will change their tune to one which shall be theirs only, and indeed the melody accompanying the words "Sur nos monts quand le soleil," etc., of the "Cantique Suisse" is if anything more inspiring than the old one.

It is also by a true son of the Alps, one Zwyssig, to whom a monument was erected on the Lake of the "Four Cantons" a few years ago. That the "late" national anthem can have had but a small hold on the people's affections is proved by the way the "new" one is readily accepted on all sides.

CORNELL BOYS MUST SWIM.

New Order Makes Swimming Requirement For Graduation.

"In view of the fact that recent wars have conclusively demonstrated that a soldier who cannot swim is so much dead timber in the command, and the United States now refuses to graduate from West Point or Annapolis cadets who are unable to swim, no student will be credited with a passing mark for the spring term's drill who has not previously passed an examination in swimming satisfactory to the professor of physical culture."

This order, recently issued by Captain Frank A. Barton, commandant of the corps of cadets of Cornell university, practically makes swimming a requirement for graduation from Cornell, says a special dispatch from Ithaca, N. Y., to the New York Globe. Military drill is required of all male students in four year courses.

The rule is thus far reaching in its effects and makes Cornell the only college in the country to require a swimming test for the satisfactory completion of its courses.

A Woman's Straight Throw.

Miss Lillie Linville, a clerk at Anderson, Ind., has been declared a heroine because she killed a rat, while other women in the store screamed with fright when the rodent scampered over the floor, says a dispatch from Anderson, Ind. She cornered the rat between some barrels and some baskets. Then the rat attempted to escape, but Miss Linville quickly picked up a large turnip and accurately threw it at the rat with velocity enough to kill it. The scared women came down from the counters, seats and chairs. When her employer heard of the exploit he raised her salary and bought another supply of turnips.

A Days Sport.

You can spend a pleasant day in field or woods if equipped with the right gun and ammunition. Our prices are eye-openers:

Single-barrel shotguns $3.75
Double-barrel shotguns 7.75
Double-barrel hammerless shotguns .. 14.75
Hunting coats ..... 75c to 1.25
Rifles ..... $1.75 to 9.75

We rent shotguns.

Ammanns.

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ANTHONY'S LAUNDRY
230 E. CENTER ST. PHONE 1183

Ralston HEALTH Shoes $4.
UNION MADE

SPECIAL AGENTS
L. C. BOWLUS & CO.

NAVY'S RIFLE PRACTICE.

Plans For the Great Target Ranges at Guantanamo, Cuba.

For the purpose of making the men of the navy of the United States as proficient in the use of small arms as they are with the big guns of their ships the government is now establishing a target range at Guantanamo, on the island of Cuba, which will be one of the most complete of its kind in the world, says the Washington Post.

Guantanamo is located on the reservation over which this government has control as a naval station and is removed from settlements, so that practice can be carried on with perfect safety. Last year the navy endeavored to hold target practice at Yorktown, but owing to the danger to people living in the vicinity it had to be abandoned. Modern small arms have such great carrying capacity that a shot going wild might easily fly two miles and hit some person. After careful consideration it was agreed that there was nowhere in this country a suitable place for this practice work.

A recent report to the department shows that already 200 of these targets have been erected. When completed there will be 500, and, large as this number seems, there will be none too many. These ranges will be at 200, 300, 600 and 1,000 yards, and the firing line will be more than 2,000 yards in length.

The Guantanamo range will be utilized during the winter naval maneuvers. When these maneuvers take place there are an average of fifteen ships, with a complement of 400 men each, in Cuban waters. It is the purpose of the department to have these targets in shape for the coming maneuvers, which will be held either in December or January next.

Suitable medals and other awards for excellence in marksmanship have been provided as incentives for the men to attain a high degree of efficiency. Divided according to their records, the men will be arranged into classes, so the department will at all times know just who are the best shots of the navy and where they are stationed. The record of a ship both with small arms and the main and secondary batteries will be taken into consideration in assigning the ships of the navy to special lines of duty.

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JEROME, THE BOSS SMASHER OF BOSSES.

THERE is a new school of politicians abroad in the land. Some will say that this is a good thing, for whatever the new sort is like it must be better than the old. That does not necessarily follow, but as a matter of fact this latest brand does seem to be an improvement. For one thing it is a winner, and that counts for much, especially in politics. For another it is young, breezy, vigorous and original. For still another it is independent, frank and honest. It talks "right out in meetin'" and not only says things, but does them. It goes after corruption and rips up the boss. It may be spectacular, but it is interesting. It may talk slang sometimes, but it is clean. It strikes the chord of righteousness in a new way, and that chord never fails to respond.

The most conspicuous examples of this new school are, perhaps, Roosevelt, La Follette, Folk, Weaver and Jerome. It has been said that the last shall be first, and that is so—at least in this article. Jerome just now is very much in the public eye because of the fact that the people of New York have smashed all sorts of political machines to re-elect him district attorney. It takes a man to be elected to office without any kind of partisan support, especially in New York.

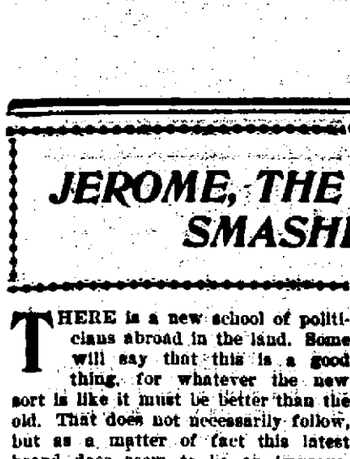
"The Man With the Ax."

Jerome is known around Gotham as "the man with the ax." He called that title when a justice of special sessions. Learning that the police were protecting vice and crime, he went with the officers to serve his own warrants and more than once wielded the ax to break down the doors of gambling and other disreputable houses. It was then that he made a remark worthy to live, "I do not believe the Ten Commandments have been repealed." It was his record as judge that gave him the unanimous nomination of the anti-Tammany forces for district attorney. That was four years ago. His method of campaigning made him the central figure of the fight. Renting a room downtown, he never went near any of the political headquarters, but arranged his own schedules and went his own gait. His manner of hitting every head he saw alarmed the politicians. He not only went after Croker, the opposition boss, but lambasted Platt, who was supposed to be supporting Jerome's side. The fusion managers begged him to moderate his language, but he only made it stronger. Almost every one thought his impolitic course would defeat him. Bets were freely offered at 4 to 1 against him. Yet he was elected. The people evidently believed in a man who would take a crack at every boss in sight. His new style of whirlwind campaigning was a revelation and a winner. That election was for four years, while the rest of the ticket only went in for two. When he took office he rented a house on the east side, as he had promised to do. Here he established a branch office, where the poorer citizens who were not able to get off during the day could come to him for justice at night. At first few appeared.

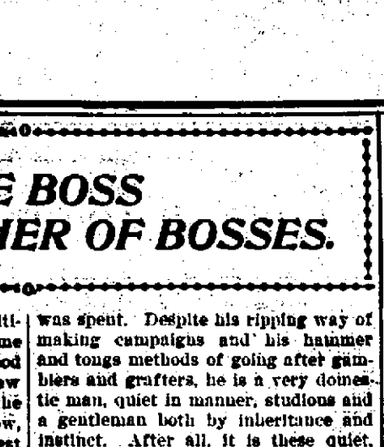
The sort of officers with whom they were familiar had always demanded money in the form of "shakedowns." Soon they learned the true character of this man, however, and now when the poorer denizens of the east side want a square deal they "appeal to Jerome." Outside of this tenement—for it is little more than that—Mr. Jerome has a summer home in Connecticut, where before he took office most of his time was spent. Despite his ripping way of making campaigns and his hammer and tongs methods of going after gamblers and grafters, he is a very domestic man, quiet in manner, studious and a gentleman both by inheritance and instinct. After all, it is these quiet, earnest people who stir things. The loud brawler seldom moves anything except the atmosphere.

Lives Up to His Theories.

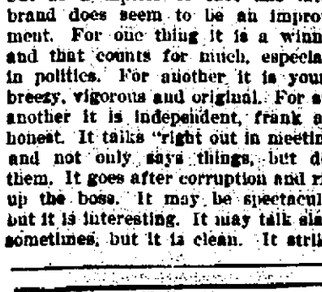
In office Jerome is said to be efficient and to keep his work even with the calendar. It is his theory to crowd through every criminal case on the jump, and he is the sort of man that lives up to his theories. He has few, by the way, being too busy to think of them.



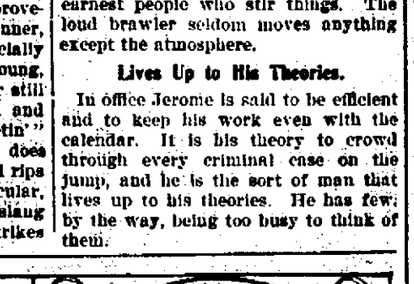
WILLIAM TRAVERS JEROME



HIS COUNTRY HOME LAKEVILLE, CONN.



HIS EAST SIDE HOME



IN HIS WORKSHOP

The most sensational thing he has done in office was to drive out gambling. That is a story in itself, an old one, but worth retelling. The first effort was a failure because of deficient laws. Then Jerome shifted his base of operations to Albany and had the law amended. It took a fight to do it, but a loss of temper on the part of the senator representing the gamblers and an attack on the Republican leader, Senator Raines, aroused the ire of that gentleman and caused him to push the bill through.

After the new law was enacted an amusing thing occurred. The Tammany chief of police announced that there was no gambling in New York. Then something happened. Calling the owners of the biggest gambling houses into his office, Mr. Jerome quietly explained to them that he had them "dead to rights." They seemed to agree with him. It was a question as to whether they would close voluntarily or be closed. They decided to close voluntarily. As a result two large rooms at the district attorney's office are packed full of gambling paraphernalia, and some of it overflows into other rooms.

When Mayor Low's term was drawing to a close Mr. Jerome again did a thing which drew around his ears a hornets' nest. Everybody said on the quiet that it was impossible to re-elect Low, and Jerome became convinced of that fact. He is not the sort to say a thing quietly which he thinks should be said openly, so he said loud enough for all New York to hear that he did not think Low should be renominated. Everybody exclaimed, "How true, but how impolitic!" The upshot was that Low was renominated and defeated by an overwhelming majority.

In 1904 Senator David B. Hill offered Jerome the Democratic nomination for governor, provided, of course, that he would be a good Indian and not do things to the machine. The district attorney's language in declining is not on record, but is said to have been vigorous.

Went on the Ballot by Petition.

When the campaign of this year approached, William Travers Jerome was practically offered the fusion nomination for mayor, which would probably have meant his election. He declined. He wanted to be re-elected district attorney, he said, and nothing else. Moreover, he wanted to make a fight against the bosses of both parties. He wanted to show the people of New York that a man could be elected without any machine behind him. He believed it time to raise a moral issue, to declare again for individual liberty. Since no one else seemed ready to do this, he would do it himself. He did it. In the beginning every newspaper in the city practically declared that he had cut his own political throat, that he had prevented fusion and many other dreadful things. Anyway, he went on the ballot by petition. All the regular conventions refused to nominate him. The betting was all against him, the odds in the start being overwhelming. It was interesting, however, to note the way those odds came down as Jerome warmed up in the campaign. Before it was half through they were even. Then the Republican candidate withdrew, and the convention of that party substituted the name of Jerome, although it was so late the courts knocked out the action. From that time forward the betting odds set in Jerome's favor, and before the fight ended they were as heavy for him as previously they had been against him.

Jerome's issue throughout was a declaration of independence against the bosses, and he could not be diverted from that line of attack. One of the most illuminating incidents of the campaign was furnished by the Tammany candidate, James W. Osborne, formerly an assistant in the office. He spoke of the great number of opportunities the district attorney had for getting graft and remarked that "if Jerome didn't get it he was a fool."

When the statement was shown to Mr. Jerome he looked pensive for a moment and said gently, "Poor Jim!" It stuck. Mr. Osborne remained "Poor Jim" throughout the campaign, and he will be fortunate to lose the appellation during his life. Jerome's campaign slogan against Murphy has been, "Where did he get it?" varied sometimes by "Where did he not get it?" These two he has made as famous as "Poor Jim."

A National Figure.

The issue started by Mr. Jerome grew beyond the dreams of its author. Before the end it became a great moral crusade for the wiping out of boss control, a civic reform wave sweeping all before it. The whirlwind campaign developed into a cyclone of ballots by election day. The revolt against machine methods found such widespread response that it made of Jerome a national figure. Seldom, if ever, in modern political history has there been so unique a fight, one so involving the element of doing the right thing regardless of consequences, one so appealing to the imagination and the spirit of righteousness.

William Travers Jerome was born in New York April 18, 1859. He comes of a distinguished family, his father, Lawrence R. Jerome, having been one of the best known men in the New York of an earlier day. He, too, was a politician, but without any reform proclivities. Millionaire banker, promoter, patron of sports, literature and art, practical joker and after dinner speaker, Lawrence R. Jerome was considered a prince of good fellows. The story of the son's christening is worth telling. The elder Jerome was dining downtown with William R. Travers when a telegram was handed him announcing the boy's arrival.

"W-what's the d-d-duffer's name?" stammered Travers.

"William Travers Jerome," announced the proud father, little knowing just how famous that name was destined to become.

Another story is told of the senior Jerome that, though old, may have been new when he sprung it. Being in a crowded Broadway bus, the father took William Travers, then a boy of ten, on his knee. A stunning young lady came aboard and was compelled to stand. "Travers," reprovingly remarked the father, "why do you not get up and give the lady your seat?"

There is a story told of the young man's youth indicating that he himself was not exactly a Sunday school boy. His mother remonstrated with him for playing cards, asking him if a great deal of time were not lost in playing the game. "Yes, mother," he smiled in reply, "there is—in shuffling and dealing."

An uncle of the district attorney, Leonard Jerome, was the man for whom the famous Jerome race track park was named.

A cousin is Lady Randolph Churchill, of whom Gladstone once said that she could make more votes than any campaign orator in England.

Greatest Fad His Machine Shop.

When a young man William Travers Jerome was very delicate, being forced to leave college before graduation on account of a breakdown. He then began outdoor exercises to build up his body. He plays golf and used to be an enthusiastic bicyclist, but now substitutes automobile campaigning for that sport. Perhaps his greatest fad is his machine shop in the basement of his Connecticut home, where he makes clocks and all sorts of odd and curious things to present to his friends.

Mr. Jerome is a confirmed smoker, one tale crediting him with burning twenty cigarettes a day. Another story says that he has given up cigarettes for cigars, but that he only indulges in a cheap brand because he does not wish to form an expensive habit. A third account says that he has abandoned both cigars and cigarettes for a pipe. At any rate, there is one thing certain—he smokes. He also causes the other fellow to smoke. But that remark is too obvious.

J. A. EDGERTON.

Mail Messenger Service.

The postoffice department is ready to receive proposals for carrying the United States mails between the postoffice, Marion, Ohio, and the union station and Pennsylvania railroad depot. Bids will be received until November 20. Persons bidding must be over sixteen years of age.

Blanks for bidding can be procured at the Marion postoffice.

Styles make many a handsome woman look otherwise.

A lay man seldom punctures his tire.

Six-Year-Old Lad Is Leaping the Gap.

Little Francis Dwyer of Silver street is a genius. He is also a daredevil in the generally accepted sense of the term. He is just at present the sensation of the neighborhood where he lives.

Emulating the wonderful "Cyclone" Wilson, the cork-legged bicyclist, who leaped the gap during the merchants and manufacturers' carnival, he has become a hero in the eyes of the little people who have seen and heard of his daring feat.

Master Francis is but six years old. He is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Dwyer. At the time the "great man" rode down on the steep incline on his bike and passed a gap of twenty feet wide on to another platform and then down the street last October, Francis didn't have a bicycle, but he's got one now. He took his tricycle and twisted the rear bars together so that one wheel would fit in. Now the three-wheeled affair has been changed to a bicycle, and it is with this that the boy leaps the gap. It isn't much of a bicycle, but Master Francis is just as proud of it as if it were of the racer kind, and he performs on it remarkably well.

Francis' father keeps a grocery, and it was from the grocery that he secured two big store boxes. These he piled on top of each other in the backyard of his home. Then he procured two wide boards nearly fifteen feet long, which he slanted from the top of the boxes down to within about three feet of the ground. The gap is about six feet wide, with a platform built out of boxes and boards on the landing side. The boy had the gap constructed before his parents discovered what he was about and invited a number of little playmates to come and see him leap the gap.

Climbing to the top of the boxes he strided his crude little bicycle and dashed down the incline. Over the gap he went in safety midst the cheers and cries of his little playmates. From that time on Master Francis has been a hero, and scarcely a day passes that he does not leap the gap for the amusement of his little friends.

Repudiating the Bosses.

A growing spirit in independence, a signal and emphatic repudiation of bossism, is the lesson of yesterday's elections in New York and Philadelphia. The overthrow of the notorious machine in the latter city, the extraordinary victory of District Attorney Jerome in New York and the very small margin by which McClellan won over Hearst in spite of Tammany's backing show that the people are turning away from corrupt bosses and taking local government into their own hands.

Mr. Jerome's victory in New York is in some respects the most notable event of the elections and one of the greatest benefits yet conferred upon the cause of good municipal government. Handicapped in his independent candidacy by a ballot law which cost him many thousands of votes, he has won in spite of all obstacles. As the sole issue upon which he made his campaign was that of independent citizenship as against machine rule, the significance of his success is unmistakable. It is emphasized by the unexpectedly small vote cast for McClellan, who ran neck and neck with Hearst. The latter stood also in revolt against corrupt bossism as represented by Murphy and Odell, and his heavy vote is an extraordinary evidence of the weakening of party ties in municipal elections. Given their choice between Boss Murphy's man and Boss Odell's man, the New York voters rallied to the support of candidates that bore the label of neither party.

Popular resentment against the infamous Pennsylvania Republican ring accomplished splendid results in Philadelphia. The reform movement headed by Mayor Weaver administered a crushing defeat to the gang heretofore ruling the city. Not only that, but the state Republican machine has been overwhelmed by a tidal wave of popular sentiment which converted a normal Republican majority of 300,000 or more into a Democratic plurality of 75,000 for the head of the state ticket. The defeat of the heretofore invulnerable Penrose ring, coupled with the uprising of independent voters in New York, can scarcely fail to have a momentous effect upon the future of American politics.—Chicago News.

Records Broken Both Ways.

Last year Ohio astonished even the most sanguine Republicans by giving Theodore Roosevelt the unprecedented plurality of 255,421. No such figures had ever been heard of in an Ohio election. It was equal to three large pluralities rolled into one.

Now the same state has gone Democratic by the largest plurality, on the head of the ticket, that a Democrat was ever given in any election since the Republican party came into existence. In 1877 Richard M. Bishop was elected governor by a plurality of 22,520. That was the record for an Ohio Democrat, running against an Ohio Republican, until this fall.

Only once in the history of the state was a Democrat elected governor by as large a plurality as John M. Pattison has obtained, and the single exception, in 1853, was due to the division of the opposition between two candidates. Then William Medill polled 147,000 votes while the Whig candidate was given 85,000 and the Abolition ticket received 50,000.

The wonderful change from last year to this took place when the Republican party, as a national organization, was never stronger or more popular. It is recognized, everywhere, that the election of John M. Pattison was wholly beyond the power of the Democratic party acting alone. It was made possible by the help of tens of thousands of Republicans, in all parts of the state.

The same thing has happened in Pennsylvania. There the head of the Democratic ticket has carried by an unprecedented plurality, running close to 100,000, a state which went Republican by over half a million votes in 1904. The revolution in a single year is simply proof that a large section of the Republican party acted, for temporary purposes, with the Democrats and under the name of their party. No one doubts that Pennsylvania is still devoted to Republican principles.

All of which shows how little party names and labels count in these reform days, in political contests that deal with moral questions and stir the deeper feelings of the American people.—Cleveland Leader.

Enthusiasm's Weakness.

When the American citizen sits down in the calmness of his home life, or the business security of his office or workshop, and tries to make his personal feeling and observation harmonize with the excited "arguments" that are urged in political controversy, he is surprised that he has been once more drawn into the same unreasonable attitude in which he found himself in many another campaign.

There is always enough of legitimate argument to fairly engage the attention of the good citizen. There are menaces attending the administration of public affairs; bad human frailties to be guarded against, but "argument" does not stop at the development of these, and the solemn warning of the public against them.

It is easy, it is proper, to attack methods believed to be inimical to public safety; but the tendency is, unfortunately, to wade through these arguments to the point of bitter personal attack upon men known to be of good repute as citizens. The slandering of men is a progressive evil, advancing step by step, the mere assertion in one instance being treated as a fact by the next enthusiast, and far from being sifted as a doubtful story, is used as the basis of still further enlargement and embellishment.

As an illustration, take the candidate for the governorship of Ohio. How many men will today feel like acknowledging that they gave their solemn assurance to voters, but a few days ago, that John M. Pattison was a scheming trickster, a manipulator of insurance interests, with discreditable ulterior motives in his candidacy?

Who, of all the men engaged, even including some ministers of the gospel, will be willing to insist that they were right in publicly denouncing Myron T. Herrick as a secret schemer with the lawless element of the state, a man of bad character, and a menace to the best interests on the state?

These breaks do not look so well from that state of intelligent reflection which presents men as friends and neighbors. Yet this weakness of enthusiasm will come up, perhaps, in future campaigns as rapidly and as easily as it appeared this year or last year. The perfectly clean state or national campaign is not yet.—Cleveland News.

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THIS label is in every Burrojap "Korrect Shape" Shoe, and stands as a guarantee that the Burrojap Vamp will not break through before the first sole is worn out.

In the event of a Burrojap Shoe wearing contrary to this guarantee, the retailer from whom these shoes were purchased is authorized to replace them with a new pair

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What more can you ask. We have sold 10,000 pairs of these shoes in our store and have only had five or six pairs go wrong. A pretty good record by itself. Your troubles are at an end if you wear B. & F. Korrect Shapes. For sale only by

PETTY & STARR.

THE PROBABLE BRIDE OF KING ALFONSO OF SPAIN.

Duchess Marie Antoinette of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, who is said to have been selected as the wife of King Alfonso of Spain, is one of the most beautiful young women in the court circles of Europe. She is of the blond type, which Alfonso has always admired, and she is a Roman Catholic, a prerequisite for a queen of Spain. Her father, Duke Paul Friedrich, would have succeeded to the Mecklenburg throne, but he preferred to relinquish his claim in order that he might marry Princess Mary of Windisch-Graetz, a Catholic.

GORMAN'S OVERTHROW.

The defeat of Gorman's negro disfranchising amendment was one of the agreeable results of Tuesday's upheavel. There was never the faintest excuse for Gorman's crusade. The negroes in Maryland are only a quarter of the state's population, and, relatively to the whites, they are decreasing steadily. No reasonable Democrat feared "negro domination" in that state. Some of the strongest Democrats of Maryland pointed out the hypocrisy of Gorman's pretense that white government in the state was in any danger from the negro vote.

As Governor Warfield, Senator Rayner and other prominent Democrats have said, Gorman's object in the disfranchising amendment was to prolong the power of the Gorman machine. The amendment would have put it in the power of the registration officials to disfranchise tens of thousands of white naturalized citizens, as well as the great body of the negroes. By the adoption of the amendment power would be placed in the hands of the Gorman registration officials to shut out many thousands of whites as well as blacks who showed any disposition to be hostile to the continuance of Gorman's sway.

The defeat of the Poe amendment is something over which the whole country can rejoice. Gorman was playing a dishonest political game. No party can stand for that sort of tactics long and preserve its self-respect. A short time ago Gorman announced that if his amendment should be ratified by the voters, he would retire from politics at the end of his present term, but he added that if it was defeated he would continue in office as long as he could. This was a strong bribe for the voters of Maryland to get rid of him, but it did not work in the way he desired. His amendment is defeated. There is an excellent chance also that the good work will be supplemented by the enforced retirement of Gorman when the people get a chance to deal with him directly. The present prospect is that the Maryland boss will step down and out at the end of his term in the senate in 1909.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

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6-room house, cistern, city water, gas for fuel and lights, barn, fruit. Price $3,000.

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A RANSACKING OF TWO WORLDS—

has been going on by our buyers to supply our stocks with the new, the novel, the extraordinary in Jewels and Jewelry, Vienna Painting, Bronze and Marble Statuary, Busts and Heads, Novelties in Metal—for ornament or utility. Brass and Copper Antiques, Ferneries in exclusive shapes for the autumn and holiday season.

NELSON & SONS.

WILL FIGHT FOR LIBERTY

Wife of James Kane Engages Counsel for Husband.

MRS. KANE SAID TO HAVE MONEY

The Police Are Confident That Man Caught in Harness Store of Ringer & Jennings Will Be Convicted. Kane Wanted To Put Up $1,000 Bond on Night of Arrest.

"Jim Kane," the mysterious alleged burglar, expects to fight for his freedom, and his faithful young wife will furnish the money. Already she has made three visits here from Chicago. On her last visit she engaged attorneys, who will contest Kane's case to the bitter end.

Mrs Kane, as she is known, although that is not her real name, is a pretty little dark-haired woman, and is deeply in love with her husband. But the police say she has not a ghost of a chance to set her husband free. "He was caught dead to rights and he will get it just that much harder for standing trial," is the way the police size up the situation.

So far, the mystery around Kane and his past life remains undisturbed. In fact, the police have made little effort to learn much concerning him.

It is not generally known that on the night of his arrest, Kane offered to furnish $1,000 bond, but Mayor Mader, believing that some of Kane's pals might easily raise that amount placed his bond at $5,000.

Kane's wife seems plentifully supplied with money, and from what the police have learned believes she will be able to obtain the liberty of her husband. What chance Kane will make for his acquittal the police cannot imagine for he was captured in the Ringer & Jennings store as Charles Basinger, the saloonkeeper, maintains he saw Kane raise the rear window. In fact, there are still fresh chisel marks on the sill showing that the window was pried open. This the state expects to prove that the window was not left open by the burglar.

ARE MARRIED

Frank W. Pace and Miss Bessie Cummins United.

The wedding of Miss Bessie Cummins, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] of Delaware, and Frank W. Pace, son of Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] of Prospect, occurred at [illegible] o'clock yesterday morning at the home of the bride's parents in Prospect. The ceremony was performed by Rev. [illegible] of the Methodist church in Prospect, assisted by Rev. [illegible] of Delaware. The bride is one of Delaware's charming young women and has a host of friends in Prospect and Marion. Mr. and Mrs. Pace will make their home at Columbus.

CHURCH MOVING NICELY

Central Christian Church Building To Be Finished Soon.

Work on the new Central Christian church being erected on West Church street is progressing rapidly and the contractor, W. C. Staffon announces that he expects to have the building ready for occupancy by January 1. The dedicatory services will be held shortly after that date.

The construction of the exterior walls of the building has been completed and the masons are now erecting the bell tower. The interior work will start in about ten days.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.
Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c. 38-t-52

MOTHER AND CHILD.

Let the mother take Scott's Emulsion for the two; it never fails to benefit them both. One can eat for two, but nourishing two is a different thing. It calls for a degree of internal strength that the average woman lacks. People of luxury are not very strong by habit; overworked people are weak in some functions from exhaustion or their surroundings. Scott's Emulsion can be depended upon to overcome such conditions. It is a wonderful food for a mother and child.

SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl Street, New York

NOTHING WRONG WITH THE FORM

Member of Election Board States Ballots Are Right.

George B. Christian, Jr., of the Marion county board of deputy state supervisors of elections, states that stories to the effect that election ballots were illegal in some respects are incorrect. The ballots were prepared according to the interpretation of Secretary of State Laylin, and therefore according to the letter of the law.

Considerable talk had been rife concerning the fact that the ballots read, "Clerk of the Courts," when it was maintained by some that they should have read "Clerk of the Common Pleas Court."

BISHOP MERRILL PASSES AWAY

He Has Served the Church as Bishop Since 1872.

Chicago, Nov. 17.—Information was received in Chicago today that Bishop Stephen M. Merrill died in New York last night.

Bishop Merrill had been the resident Methodist bishop in Chicago many years, having come here in 1877. He was elected a bishop of the church five years before. He was born at Mount Pleasant, Ohio, September 16, 1825. Both his parents were Methodists and he early showed great interest in the church.

JOHN KNOWLES' FAREWELL TALK

Preacher Horse-Thief Preaches at County Jail.

Text of the Series of Services Is Sudden Interest to Ten Prisoners and Several Visitors—Taken to Penitentiary Tuesday.

"Rev." John Knowles, alias John Martin, the itinerant preacher from Adrian, Michigan, who was sentenced to a year in the penitentiary by Judge R. G. Young of the common pleas court last week, preached his farewell sermon at the county jail, Sunday evening. This was the last of a series of services which Knowles has been holding during the two months or more that he has been a prisoner at the jail.

The farewell sermon of the prison preacher was heard with interest by the ten men who are in the jail waiting trial and by a crowd of visitors who had assembled to witness the service.

Knowles urged his fellow prisoners to follow paths of righteousness, to read their bibles and to pray. He told them that he had derived great good from his work among them, and he hoped that they too had profited by the weekly religious services which he inaugurated.

People who attended the meeting say there were tears in the eyes of more than one of the prisoners when the service was brought to a close. Following Knowles' sermon those present sang "God Be With You Till We Meet Again."

Sheriff Sells accompanied Knowles to the penitentiary, Tuesday, where he will serve a year for horsestealing, to which he pleaded guilty last week.

A reward of $100 has been offered by A. L. Neresamer, traffic manager of the C., D. & M., for the arrest and conviction of the parties guilty of greasing the tracks of the company's railroad on the night of Halloween.

PRESENT PASTOR TO BE RETAINED

Central Christian Church Retains Rev. O. D. Maple.

CHURCH GROWTH IS ENCOURAGING

Prosperity of Congregation Is Made Manifest by the Handsome Church Structure Which Is Being Erected on West Church Street—Rapid Advancement This Year.

The congregation of the Central Christian church decided Sunday morning to retain the present pastor, Rev. O. D. Maple, to serve during the ensuing year. The question was decided by a unanimous rising vote.

The church, since the coming of Rev. Mr. Maple, has grown in a most encouraging manner, as is shown by the fact that the congregation is building on west Church street one of the handsomest sanctuaries in the city. The meeting at which the vote was taken Sunday morning was in charge of D. V. Lehman.

The first year of Rev. Mr. Maple's term of service will not expire until January 1. His second year will extend from that date.

At Reformed Church.

A large congregation heard Rev. W. A. Settlage, pastor of the First Reformed church, gave an interesting sermon Sunday morning on the Reformation. His text from psalms, 26 8, was as follows: "Lord, I have loved the habitation of Thy house, and the place where Thine honor dwelleth."

Rev. Mr. Settlage referred to the fact that October 31 marked the 388th anniversary of the beginning of the Reformation, and that last Friday was the 422nd anniversary of the birth of the great German reformer, Martin Luther. Ulrich Zwingli, Switzerland's great reformer, was born seven weeks later. Both of these eminent men worked simultaneously and in the same cause without being aware of each other's existence until years later.

"By some," said Rev. Mr. Settlage, "the work of the Reformation has been overestimated and by others underestimated. Be that as it may, the church has been cleared of its greedies and corruption."

MRS. JOHN HANLEY DIES IN HOSPITAL

Death the Result of Operation of Two Weeks Ago.

Mrs. John Hanley of Caledonia, who was taken to Cleveland two weeks ago to be operated on for swelling of the glands in the neck, died at the Saint Alexis hospital there some time Sunday night. Her death was due to shock and nervous prostration.

Mrs. Hanley's death will be learned with profound regret, both at Caledonia and Marion. She was [illegible] in this city. She was [illegible] years of age and is survived by a husband, five children, one [illegible] and two [illegible]. The child [illegible] and Burnet Hanley [illegible].

The remains were brought to Marion for interment.

Also Wad Constructive.

Life insurance policy-holders seem to be following the example of the Russians and demanding representation and a constitution.—Washington Post.

Hart, Schaffner & Marx Clothes at Strelitzs.

Copyright 1905 by Hart Schaffner & Marx

THERE is a satisfaction in buying Hart Schaffner & Marx clothes. You do not have to depend on smart buying to get the best value and lowest price you are entitled to--they attend to that--and that is why they urge you to see to it that the Hart Schaffner & Marx label is there.

The Strelitz Clothing House is the retail home of these clothes. Our store is your store. Our success depends on you. We try to manage your clothes affairs so well that you will keep us right along as you have for years.

Plenty of the New Long Stylish Single and Double Sack Suits--

Grays, blue serge, steel mixtures, black thibets, unfinished worsteds at $15, $16, $18, $20, $22.

These suits are very latest productions of Hart Schaffner & Marx.

Overcoats of Every Style,

including the finest silk lined Westof England fabrics, and you may depend on them to please you. Prices ranging from $15 to $25.

Fine Worsteds, Cassimere and Cheviot Trousers, $5 to $10.

Underwear, Gloves, Etc. Hats, Suit Cases.

STRELITZS.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN MISSIONARY SOCIETIES

A Tribute to the Memory of Three Departed Members.

The following tributes have been passed by the Home and Foreign Missionary societies of the First Presbyterian church on the death of Mrs. Frank Craig, Mrs. E. H. Raffenspeiger and Mrs. E. P. Turner.

As we gather today and bring our thank offerings as an expression of the mercies of the past year, our hearts are saddened as we are reminded of the absent members, who have been called to their reward. Truly God moves in a mysterious way. His ways are past finding out. We cannot know why God takes our loved ones. Yet He has said "Thou shalt know hereafter." Just after our August meeting God called His servant, Mrs. Frank Craig away from earth—after a short illness. She had served at our meeting only a few days before. We were inexpressibly shocked. But scarcely had our words of sad surprise grown cold upon our lips, when another was called, Mrs. E. H. Raffensperger, just as her turn came to serve at our coming meeting. The shadows were growing longer and darker, and our hearts went out in sympathy for the little family left to mourn a mother's loss. As we stood beside her cold clay, we looked at each other and said, Who'll be the next? But the next was one whom we would never have selected. A mother again, Mrs. E. P. Turner, who left us in October when the messenger came for her. We were enjoying the social part of our meeting and she was passing into life eternal. She thought she was preparing to move to Bellefontaine to live with her sons there. But God has shown us [illegible] beyond to dwell with Him forever. Three successive meetings we were called to mourn the loss of one of our members. We shall meet but we shall miss them. There will be three vacant chairs. But we shall meet again in heaven.

Mrs. D. L. Sellers
Mrs. R. C. Bowdish
Committee.

It Wouldn't Work.

The mayor of Grand Rapids advocates the nomination of all city [illegible] officers by petition. It would [illegible] —Cleveland News.

Milk-wagon horses are so accustomed to scolds women [illegible] don't dare to call names [illegible] refuse to scare at anything.—Chicago News.

The crying need of a childless home is a baby.

If you'd have your Thanksgiving guests

comment on the beauty of the design and finish of your new dining room suit and at same time enjoy the genuine pleasure of having bought it at the right price you'll buy it here. If our $36 solid golden oak suit (8 pieces) isn't as good as you want we have an almost endless variety of higher priced ones, the "pick" of the best lines in the county.

Nothing second-hand, all new. Everything marked in plain figures. You're safe here.

Schaffner's

208-212 South Main Street. Both Phones.

Right Now

Is a good time to leave your order for a NEW DELIVERY WAGON, even if you do not need it until spring. Every part will have time to season, the paint will become perfectly dry--and an extra good wagon is certain.

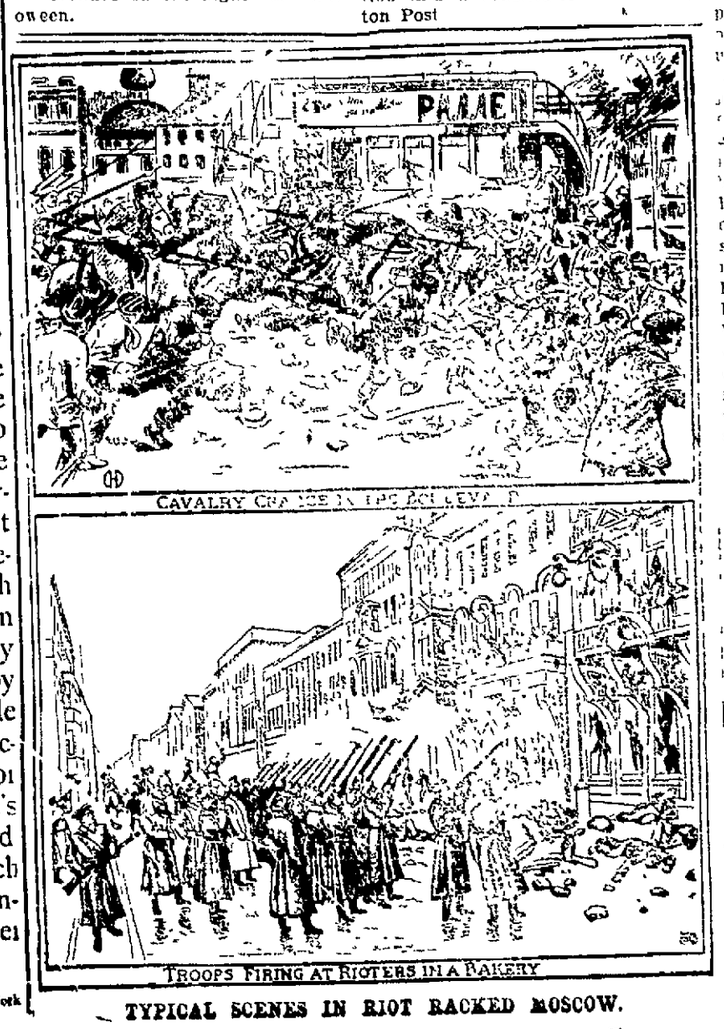
The Houghton-Merkel Company.

North Main Street. Opp. Catholic Church.

HARD. **COAL** SOFT.

We look well to the grade of coal we buy, and see to it that full weight is delivered to everyone. It's our way of securing your patronage—that of giving the best in coal and service. Phone us your order.

THE OHIO MILLING & ELEVATOR CO.



TYPICAL SCENES IN RIOT RACKED MOSCOW.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

GOOD for OLD and YOUNG

August Flower keeps the children healthy and strong—
Full of vigor and frolic the whole day long,
So when Mamma needs more they rush off in high glee,
And shout to the druggist: "Please give it to me!"

¶Inability to get up brisk and fresh in the morning, lack of appetite, pallor, muddy complexion and poor spirits—these all indicate a disordered stomach and bad digestion—in adults and children, too. They also indicate the urgent need of taking Green's August Flower regularly for a few days.

¶It's a reliable old remedy for all stomach troubles, never fails to cure indigestion, dyspepsia and chronic constipation: and is a natural tonic for body and mind.

¶Two sizes, 25c and 75c. All druggists.

TSCHANEN BROS.

NOW FOR THE COAST COUNTRY OF TEXAS.

TUESDAY, November 21.

You have been thinking and talking about taking the trip all summer but could not spare the time. Now is your best time: Get ready and GO!

We have chartered a tourist's car and 20 have already promised to go but we can take 30 and not be crowded. WILL YOU BE ONE? The car will cost each passenger $1 00 per day, but he thus has no hotel bills to pay The meals will cost $1.00 per day, the railroad fare will cost about $35 50, thus the two weeks' trip will cost $63.50 $75 will pay all expenses and have plenty of pin money besides.

We expect to visit HOUSTON, GALVESTON and SAN ANTONIO, which will make a trip of about 4,000 miles and the finest country in the U. S.

Our main object is to show you some of the best bargains in lands The finest climate in the U. S. is the Coast Country of Texas.

We don't ask you to take our word but go and see. If you buy we agree to deduct your R. R. fare from cost price of land.

We will show you land from which farmers this year have made 30 per acre net are able to sell you just as good land for $20 per acre.

Write for booklets and routes, or call on our county agent.

THE SOUTHWESTERN LAND AND IMPROVEMENT CO.

Upper Sandusky, Ohio.

Harry R. Young, County Manage, Marion, O.

Largest, Strongest and Most Progressive Life Insurance Company in the World.

WHY NOT PRESENT YOUR SON WITH A MUTUAL OF NEW YORK POLICY AS A CHRISTMAS GIFT?

It will start him on the road to saving money and prove a lasting remembrance of constantly increasing value.

Talk with

Wm. M. Jackson,

Supt. of Agents.

I. O. O. F. Block, N. Main St.

CHARLES C. FISHER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
BENNETT BUILDING

GEORGE D. COPELAND. JOHN H. BARTRAM

Copeland & Bartram,

Attorneys and Counselors at Law.

Practice in all the U. S. and State Courts. Loans negotiated. Careful attention given to abstracting titles to real estate. Collections made. Patents procured. Office over the Marion County Bank, south Main St., Marion, O

Elmer T. Boyd,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.

Uhler Block, 128 1-2 N. Main St. Careful attention given to abstracting titles to real estate Prompt and special attention given to collections.

FALLS UNDER A FREIGHT TRAIN

Albert O. Thaxton Is Injured While Hurrying Home.

ANXIOUS TO SEE WIFE AND CHILD

Right Hand Is Ground to a Pulp. Injured Man Is Removed to the C. E. Sawyer Sanatorium and Amputation Is Found Necessary. Resides on Thompson Street.

In his hurry to get home to supper and to see his wife and child, Albert O. Thaxton, a painter, aged twenty-four years, lost his right hand, in an accident in the Hocking Valley railroads yards, Friday evening.

Thaxton, instead of waiting for a freight train to pass a crossing, started to climb between the bumpers. He lost his balance and fell, his right hand being ground into a pulp.

The injured man was removed to the Sawyer sanatorium in the Burk ambulance. The arm was amputated below the elbow, the operation being performed by Drs. J. W. Adair and Baldwin.

Thaxton's home is on Thompson street.

A DAIRYMAN IS ARRESTED

William Kraner Charged with Adulterating Milk.

William Kraner, a dairyman residing two miles south of the city, was arrested November 10, on a warrant sworn out from the court of Justice H. C. Thompson, charging him with adulterating his milk. The warrant was sworn out by George H. Riley of the state dairy and food department.

The arrest of Kraner is a result of the arrest of Harry Fowler.

Fowler told the authorities the adulterating was done by Kraner, the man of whom he purchased the milk.

Riley immediately began an investigation and found that milk which Kraner intended selling to Fowler contained a percentage of water.

Fowler's hearing was to have been held Friday but has been continued until November 21.

HIS PARENTS NOT INFORMED

Remains of Terrence McGovern Buried in Marion Cemetery.

His parents in Ireland and not yet informed of his death, the remains of Terrence McGovern, the unfortunate young man who died from injuries received in the Erie railroad yards, were laid to rest in St. Mary's cemetery November 10.

It was thought that McGovern had a sister living at Pittsburg, but telegrams sent to her failed to receive any response. Father Joseph Denning personally took it upon himself to see that the stranger was given a christian burial. McGovern's fellow workmen were seen and everyone of them volunteered to subscribe all they could for funeral expenses.

The funeral service was held at St. Mary's church, Friday morning at 7:45 o'clock, and was attended by the members of the grading gang with which McGovern had been employed.

THE VOTE CAST IN TOWNSHIP

Township Clerk I. E. Osbun Finishes Official Abstract.

I. E. Osbun, clerk of Marion township, has completed the official totals of the vote cast in the township Tuesday. The vote stood as follows:

Trustee—Roberts, R., 169; Peterson, D., 216; Peterson's plurality, 47.

Constable—Gettys, R., 165; Redd, D., 220; Redd's plurality, 55.

Assessor—Shepherd, R., 159; Freeman, D., 226; Freeman's plurality, 67.

C. P. Gailey, who was nominated for township treasurer on the Democratic ticket and who had no opposition, received a complimentary vote of 218.

City Auditor Quigley has not completed his figures on the city election.

THE QUAIL AND THE COTTONTAIL

Hunting Season Opened Wednesday and Closes December 5.

The quail hunting season opened Wednesday and will close December 5. During this period it will be lawful to shoot Virginia partridge as well as quail. The nimrod will not be permitted to kill more than eighteen quail or partridge a day and they must be shot only when flying.

The luckless cottontail will also be a lawful object of prey from November 15 to December 5. The squirrel season closed October 15.

Miss Lulu Stump has resigned her position as a bookkeeper in the office of the H. & S. Shoe company. E. Schamba of Richwood is filling the vacancy [illegible]

A NEW MONEY ORDER ISSUED

Said To Be Proof Against Alteration by Crooks.

Postmaster M. B. Dickerson has received a copy of a new money order which is being furnished all postoffices and is intended to prevent their alteration.

Recently all postmasters received a notice to be on the lookout for money orders which have been "raised" by some crook who has as yet been undetected. Ciphers or numbers had been added to the amounts on the face of the orders so that they represented ten times the amount for which they were drawn. The new order has been designed especially to prevent this.

A column of numbers running from one to five and then from five to one hundred is arranged along the left side of the new order. The line of numbers is arranged so that the money order clerk may tear off the line up to the amount of the order in round numbers.

A glance at the face of the order and the corresponding number when it is presented will at once show whether it has been tampered with. It is expected that the new form will prove a faultless check to raising orders.

CUNLIFFE GETS LIMIT OF LAW

He Must Serve Six Years in State Prison.

IS SENTENCED BY COURT SATURDAY

Cunliffe Will Get a Large Sum When He Obtains His Freedom If the Money Is Not Recovered Before. He Must Pay a Fine of $200 in Addition.

Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 11.—Edward George Cunliffe, the Adams Express clerk, who turned thief on an impulse of the moment when he had $100,000 in United States currency in his hands, then stole $1,000 more of his employers' money, must serve a sentence of six years in the Western penitentiary. This is the limit of punishment imposed by the law. Judge McFarlane pronounced the sentence after a long hearing and added a fine of $200 to the imprisonment. It developed at the hearing that Cunliffe will get $6,532.40 for the time he serves, if the money is not recovered before he regains his freedom. This amount is nearly double that of the salary he had been receiving. There were two indictments for larceny.

THE DEATH OF YOUNG MOTHER

Mrs. George S. Bowers Dies at Home on Seffner Avenue.

Mrs. George S. Bowers, aged twenty-five years, died of typhoid fever at her home on Seffner avenue Saturday morning at 9:40 o'clock. She had been ill tow weeks.

Mrs. Bowers was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clement Stose of Richland township and her death comes as a shock to her friends throughout the county. She was a woman of beautiful character. She is survived by a husband and two small sons, together with her parents, four brothers and three sisters.

The funeral service was held at Epworth M. E. church, Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock, Rev. D. H. Bailey officiating.

CURED TO STAY CURED

How a Marion Citizen Found Complete Freedom from Kidney Troubles.

If you suffer from backache—
From urinary disorders—
From any disease of the kidneys,
Be cured to stay cured.

Doan's Kidney Pills make lasting cures.

Marion people testify.

Here's one case of it:

Jos. Voll, tailor, of 291½ north Main street, Marion, says: "In October, 1899, I gave a testimonial for publication recommending Doan's Kidney Pills. That was based on my own personal experience. During the past five years I have learned of many other cases in which Doan's Kidney Pills have done the same thorough work, and during that time I have had no return of the trouble. For the benefit of other sufferers I will repeat that before I used Doan's Kidney Pills my back was so painful, lame and sensitive that to straighten up after bending over caused the most acute suffering. There was also dull, heavy aching in the back of my head and I had much inconvenience and embarrassment from the irregular action of the kidneys. This was my condition when I got Doan's Kidney Pills, but they brought prompt relief and a lasting cure."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Company, Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

OFFICIAL VOTE IN THE COUNTY

Work of Election Board Is Finished.

FINAL SESSION HELD FRIDAY EVENING

The Official Totals of the Vote Cast for Circuit Judge and Various City and Township Officers Omitted. The Official Report Differs from the Unofficial Abstract.

The local board of deputy state supervisors of elections has completed the official count taken in this city and county Tuesday, and held its final session last Friday.

Following are the official totals of the vote cast in the city and county, the only omissions being the results of the vote for circuit judge and the different city and township offices:

Governor—Herrick, R., 3,595; Pattison, D., 4,344; Pattison's plurality, 749.

Lieutenant governor—Harris, R., 3,773; Houck, D., 4,072; Houck's plurality, 299.

Treasurer—McKinnon, R., 3,822; Mason, D., 4,014; Mason's plurality, 192.

Attorney general—Ellis, R., 3,817; Rice, D., 4,013; Rice's plurality, 196.

Supreme judge—Davis, R., 3,938; Mathers, D., 3,918; Davis' plurality, 20.

Member board of public works—Kirtley, R., 3,827; McGovern, D., 3,986; McGovern's plurality, 159.

State senator—West, R., 3,848; Cassidy, D., 3,970; Cassidy's plurality, 122.

Representative—Coon, R., 3,674; Criswell, D., 4,129; Criswell's plurality, 345.

Probate judge—Nichols, R., 3,119; Foster, D., 4,796; Foster's plurality, 1,677.

Clerk of courts—Klinefelter R., 4,586; Gottschall, D., 3,369; Klinefelter's plurality, 1,217.

Sheriff—Drown, R., 4,090; Breen, D., 3,871; Drown's plurality, 219.

Commissioner—Holverstott, R., 4,049; Leeper, D., 3,870; Holverstott's plurality, 179.

Treasurer—Wyatt, R., 3,486; Wottring, D., 4,403; Wottring's plurality, 917.

Infirmary director—Holt, R., 3,378; Smith, D., 4,529; Smith's plurality, 1,151.

Amendments to constitution for biennial elections; yes, 6,500; no, 599; plurality for affirmative, 5,901.

Amendment for exemption of state, county and municipal bonds from taxation; yes, 6,079; no, 1,006; plurality for affirmative, 5,073.

Prohibition vote for governor, 153.

Total vote cast in county, 8,247.

THE DEATH OF JOHN LIME, JR.

A Tool Grinder Employed by Marion Steam Shovel Company.

John Lime, Jr., aged twenty-seven years, ten months and three days, died after only a few days' illness at his home, No. 388 Blaine avenue, Thursday evening at 6:30 o'clock. He was suddenly stricken by paralysis, Thursday, following a severe headache and a heavy cold Tuesday.

Mr. Lime went to his work as a tool grinder at the Marion Steam Shovel company's plant, Tuesday morning, but was compelled to return home on account of a severe headache. From that time his condition grew worse until the paralytic stroke.

The deceased came to this city last January from Carey. His parents reside at Upper Sandusky. He is survived by a widow and one small daughter.

The remains were shipped to Upper Sandusky, where the funeral was held Sunday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock from the home of the parents.

ARE MARRIED AT DELAWARE

Marriage of Mr. Richard McAllister and Miss Jessie Washburn.

Mr. Richard McAllister of this city and Miss Jennie Washburn of near Agosta were married at Delaware Thursday, November 9. They returned here Friday night.

Both of these young people are well and favorably known in this vicinity. The groom is employed as traveling salesman by the Bindley Grocery company. The bride is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Washburn of near Agosta and is a graduate of the local High scohol.

ROBERT GAST IS MARRIED

Marriage Occurs at Louisiana, Missouri, Where Bride Lives.

News has been received here from Louisana, Missouri, announcing the marriage of Mr. Robert Gast, formerly of Prospect, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Gast, Wednesday, November 8 to Miss Eula Ray of that place.

Mr. Gast is an inspector of a telephone company at Louisana and expects to remain there.

PIONEER DIES AT INFIRMARY

Death of Moses Patterson, Formerly of Waldo Township.

Moses Patterson, aged eighty-one years, a pioneer resident of the county, died of paralysis Sunday evening at 7:45 o'clock at the county infirmary, of which institution he had been an inmate for the past decade.

The deceased was a bachelor and at one time owned a little farm in Waldo township, where for more than forty years, he lived with his sister, Miss Lydia Patterson, who died at the infirmary several years ago.

Two weeks ago the aged inmate was stricken by paralysis of the throat. He practically starved to death, as he was unable to swallow nourishment in any form. How he lived as long as he did in that condition is considered remarkable by the physician, who attended him. The only surviving relatives are some great-nephews in Redlands, California.

The funeral service was held at Marion cemetery, Tuesday morning, at 9:30 o'clock.

A WELL-KNOWN BARBER IS DEAD

Richard Thompson Passes Away at City Hospital.

Richard Thompson, a well-known barber, died of pneumonia, Saturday morning at 1 o'clock, at the City hospital, where he had been for three days. He was forty-three years old and had lived in Marion about ten years. He was born in Logan county.

A brother and one sister, Edmund T. Thompson of Kenton and Mrs. George W. Sells of Olney avenue, survive.

The funeral service was held at the Sells home, Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, followed by interment in the Marion cemetery.

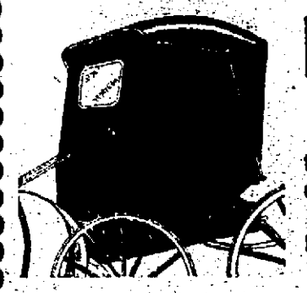
Married Sunday Evening.

Mr. Christian J. Haller and Mrs. Hester A. Ingle were married at 8:30 o'clock Sunday evening by Rev. Joseph Reinecke, pastor of Salem Evangelical church, at his home on east Church street. They were unattended. The groom is employed as a teamster for Leffler & Bland, contractors.

My Hair is Scraggly

Do you like it? Then why be contented with it? Have to be? Oh, no! Just put on Ayer's Hair Vigor and have long, thick hair; soft, even hair; beautiful hair, without a single gray line in it. Have a little pride. Keep young just as long as you can.

J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.



Don't Freeze.

This new styled storm protector is the greatest convenience ever invented for anyone who does driving.

Step in, see our line at upwards from $3.00.

T. F. Lundergan,

East Church Street.

HAVILAND CHINA

Dinner Sets and open stock galore.

Never in the HISTORY of MARION was there such a large display in decorated and plain Haviland Chinaware shown as there is now. If you think of wanting a nice set or single pieces, come early. The prices are low and goods the best at

Markert's China Store.

128 S. Main Street.

The Marion County Bank Company,

Marion, Ohio.

Capital Paid Up, $250,000.00.

Liberal treatment of customers in all departments of banking, within the limits of safety. Drafts bought and sold on all parts of the United States and the world. Also bank money orders, no fee charged for small amounts. See our new safety deposit boxes for valuable papers, free to customers. Interest paid on savings deposits. Call and investigate our savings department.

WE WANT YOUR BUSINESS.

DIRECTORS.

George D. Copeland, W. B. Fisher, George B. Christian, Sr., Henry Adornson, J. C. Leffler, James P. Reed, Henry Tyler, President, Chas. C. Fisher, V. Pres. W. H. Boardman, Cash.

Start Right Now.

Don't pay more; don't pay big profits; join the hundreds who have learned to come to this BIG STORE for just about everything needed to wear or for the home. The prices tell their own story. We insist upon never being undersold—and you are just as sure of saving at least a few pennies on every purchase as you are of getting big assortment.

Men's flannel shirts in blue and gray, well made and full size..... 98c and $1.48

Men's and boys' all wool sweaters, in blue, black and white, all sizes 98c

Men's Felt Boots
$1.98, $2.25 and $2.50

Men's rubber boots, per pair.....$1.98
Men's cloth Alaskas 98c
Ladies' cloth Alaskas.....75c
Ladies' 60c fine rubber overshoes.....48c

Boys' corduroy knee pants, sizes 4 to 15, per pair ..... 39c and 48c

Men's extra heavy corduroy pants, lined, every pair guaranteed, equal to any $2.50 pants in town. Pair $1.98

Men's heavy corduroy coats, with large collar, equal to any $4.00 coat. Price $3.00

Men's heavy waterproof work coats, well made, from... ..... $1.98 to $1.25

The Racket Store.

Goin' Hunting?

Lots of game, but in order to get it you must have a good outfit, and to get a good, first-class outfit for the least money go to Kling & Wilson.

Hunting Coats.....$1.00 and up
Hunting Vests $1.00
Shell Belts .....25c and up
Gun Cases .....75c and up
Shoting Caps.....50c
Leggins, per pair .....75c and up
Single barrel Shot Guns, for nitro powder $4.50
Double barrel Shot Guns, for nitro powder.....$10.00

Loaded Shells---Any Size, Any Load.

KLING & WILSON.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THE MAN WHO WILL STUDY THE CURIOUS AFRICAN PYGMIES

PROFESSOR FREDERICK STARR, the well known and rather erratic anthropologist of Chicago university, who sailed recently for Africa, expects to spend a year in the intimate study of the pygmies, yellow men and cannibals who are to be found in the mysterious interior of that continent. A few of the earlier discoverers who penetrated the heart of Africa reported the existence of a race of dwarfs in the far interior, but for some reason their accounts of these strange people were believed to be akin to those of the imaginative Marco Polo in point of veracity. Even the testimony of so recent an observer as Paul Du Chaillu was discredited, although it was corroborated by so reliable a witness as the late Henry M. Stanley.

Now that the existence of these remarkable lilliputians is no longer a matter of speculation, bands of them having been exhibited in Europe and at the St. Louis fair, Professor Starr hopes to throw additional light upon their origin and ancestry by making a series of plaster casts, physical measurements, phonographic records moving pictures and hundreds of photographic negatives. For this purpose he took with him Manuel Gomez, an expert young Mexican photographer.

For the study of the pygmies Professor Starr has made the most careful and elaborate preparation. It is his intention to dwell with them in their forest retreats and to maintain a vigilant observation on their methods of living. He is of the opinion that they are an unchanged race from the time of their creation and that they have not suffered degeneration. It is also his intention to investigate the peculiar yellow and copper colored races of Africans made known recently by Samuel Verner, the missionary scientist, now in that country. The traditions of these curious yellow people indicates no white ancestry. They seem to be perfectly distinct from the black tribes and are their superiors in intelligence and are averse to marrying among them. It is believed that these yellow folk number about the same as the negroes of the United States. They are scattered among various tribes, and the theory has been advanced by scientists that they are the survivors of a people that emigrated centuries ago from the region of the Nile into Africa's interior.

The field is a rare and fascinating one for an ethnologist, and Professor Starr will undoubtedly make the most of his opportunity. His headquarters will be 1,100 miles in the interior of the continent, at Ndombe, in the Belgian Congo protectorate, the capital city of King Ndombe. That powerful African potentate will aid him in conducting his researches and has engaged to safeguard him in all his undertakings. Large bands of the Batwa pygmies live in King Ndombe's territory and are under his protection. They pay him tribute in the shape of meat and game supplies for his large household. King Ndombe is of the copper colored race and is a majestic savage six feet six inches in stature and of herculean physique. He has a decidedly intelligent and kindly face, and his eyes are brown and soft. His domain is about the area of the state of New Jersey, and he is the husband of thirty-one wives and the father of forty children.

Samuel Verner, whose long residence as a missionary among these strange tribes qualifies him to speak authoritatively, says that a band of about 300 of these pygmies lives on the outskirts of King Ndombe's town in beehive-like huts formed of bent twigs and forked sticks covered with palm fiber and leaves. There is an opening in the bottom of each of these diminutive structures just large enough for its occupants to crawl through, and this cramped interior shelters a man and his wife and sometimes half a dozen children. A full grown man could neither stand erect nor lie at full length in one of these small dwellings.

Farther in the interior and remote from any settlement is to be found another race of pygmies, the tree dwelling dwarfs. Scarcely anything is known of these curious beings from actual observation, but it is Professor Starr's purpose to unravel the mystery which has always enshrouded these small specimens of humanity. With pygmy guides and armed attendants provided by King Ndombe he will penetrate the forest inhabited by the tree dwellers and gather all the information concerning them that is obtainable. They are reputed to be exceedingly shy even of other Africans, and they are also said to be expert archers and to use poisoned arrows of an especially deadly character.

All of these little people live by hunting and fishing and never till the soil. This accounts for their proficiency with the bow, which is frequently longer than the body of its owner. The poison with which they tip their arrows is vegetable and so effective that it kills almost immediately. A slight scratch with one of these poisoned darts will cause convulsions and sometimes insanity, and there is no antidote. The average stature of the men of the race is four feet. A few of them are a trifle taller and many are less. The women are a few inches shorter than the men. They appear to be monogamists, although that point is not well established. They do not intermarry with the other African races even though they live in the same community, nor do they seem to adopt the customs of their neighbors. Strangely enough, they are sun worshipers and build "spirit houses." Their language is extremely ingenious, the names of animals, for instance, being formed from the sounds made by the animals themselves. A special effort will be made by Professor Starr to secure a full record of this odd speech on the phonograph.

Professor Starr is prepared to make himself a very acceptable visitor at the court of King Ndombe. He is provided with a large number of lantern slides which he will exhibit at the royal palace, some of them showing the pygmies at the St. Louis fair and how they were lodged in the African village at that international show. He also took with him a large and varied assortment of the especial trinkets that are dear to the heart of the African monarch, and it is likely that he will be a person of great influence at court as long as the gewgaws hold out. The result of his explorations will be awaited with great impatience by the scientific world, now that it has been compelled by actual demonstration to accept the fact of the pygmies' existence.

Professor Starr was born in Auburn, N. Y., in 1858, and was graduated from Lafayette college in 1882. He taught scientific subjects at several colleges after graduation and in 1889 had charge of the department of ethnology at the American Museum of Natural History. Professor Starr has done much field work in ethnography and physical anthropology, especially in Mexico. He is a frequent contributor to magazines and has lectured on his travels and anthropological investigations.

The professor is a devotee to his profession and has never found the time to marry. He is reputed to be a woman hater, but he declares that he has no well founded aversion for the sex, but has had absolutely no time to acquire a proper knowledge of the cult. He is one of the best informed men on the subject of the American Indian now living. He has been adopted regularly as a member of the Onondaga tribe and is known among them as Haiesatha (Wisest Speaker of the Council).

CHARLES E. COBB.

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No. 43 ..... *7:30 pm
No. 5 ..... x4:40 pm
Local freight .....x11:45 am

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No. 36 .....*10:43 am
No. 46 .....*12:17 N
No. 10 ..... x5:30 pm
No. 16 ..... *7:35 pm
No. 18 .....*11:34 pm
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Effective June 18, 1905.

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*No. 33.10:15 am	*No. 32. 7:20 am
*No. 35. 4:30 pm	*No. 34.10:15 am
*No. 37.10:50 pm	No. 34. 1:34 pm
*No. 39. 6:10 pm	*No. 36. 7:25 pm

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No. 39 stops at Marion.
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Effective Sunday, April 30, 1905.

PASSENGER TRAINS
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By Central Standard Time.

SOUTH.	*43 A.M.	†45 A.M.	†45 P.M.	*43 P.M.	*45 P.M.
Lv. Sandusky	5:55	10:30	5:30	6:00	6:30
Bellevue	6:35	10:57	6:09	6:38	7:09
Bucyrus	7:30	11:55	7:05	7:31	8:14
Marion	8:08	12:30	7:43	8:08	8:50
Delaware	8:49	1:15	8:20	8:40	9:30
Ar. Columbus	9:30	1:55	9:00	9:25	10:15

NORTH.	†44 A.M.	†42 M.	†44 P.M.	*40 A.M.	*42 A.M.	*44 P.M.
Lv. Columbus	6:30	12:00	5:30	6:30	6:55	7:00
Delaware	7:12	12:38	6:20	7:08	7:35	7:40
Marion	7:49	1:20	7:00	7:44	8:08	8:00
Bucyrus	8:30	1:60	7:35	8:18	8:49	9:05
Bellevue	9:32	2:52	8:40	9:19	9:53	10:15
Ar. Sandusky	10:00	3:18	9:10	9:45	10:26	10:46

*Daily. †Daily Ex. Sunday. aSunday Only.
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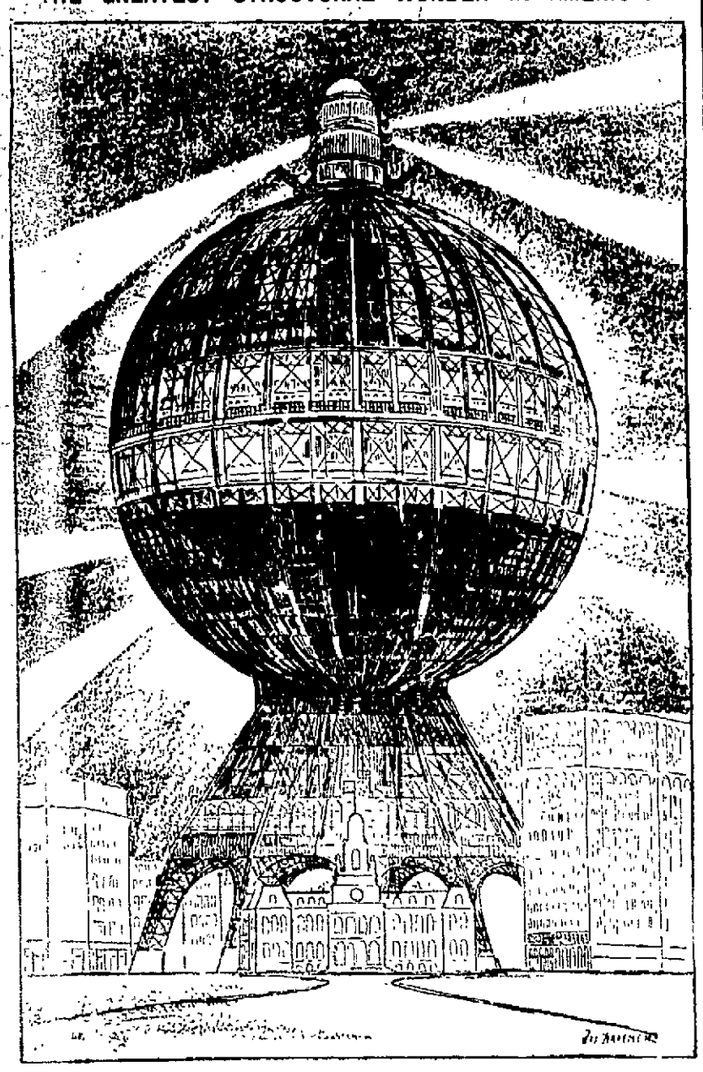
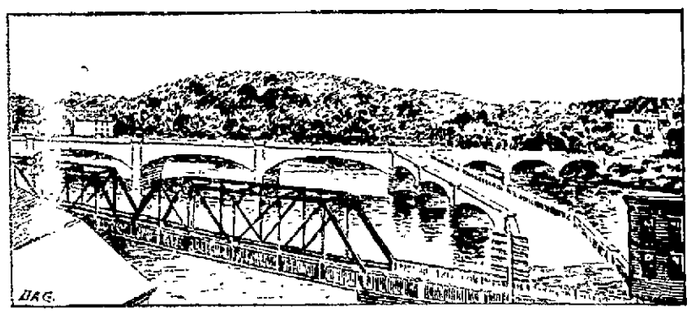
A Few Interesting Pictures From Far and Near

THE GREATEST STRUCTURAL WONDER IN AMERICA.



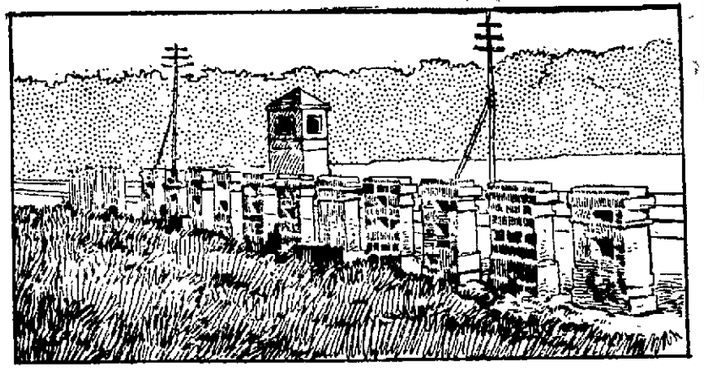
This curious structure shown in the picture will be built at Coney Island, New York's famous seaside resort, at a cost of about $1,000,000. It consists of an immense steel globe 700 feet in height and 350 feet in diameter, which will stand on legs as tall as an ordinary skyscraper. This great sphere will inclose a huge ball suspended in midair and within it 25,000 persons may be entertained at once. Eight electric elevators will convey passengers to the top, and the entire interior will be devoted to amusement purposes. The observation tower at the top of the globe will accommodate 2,000 persons at one time.

A UNIQUE BRIDGE OVER TWO RIVERS.



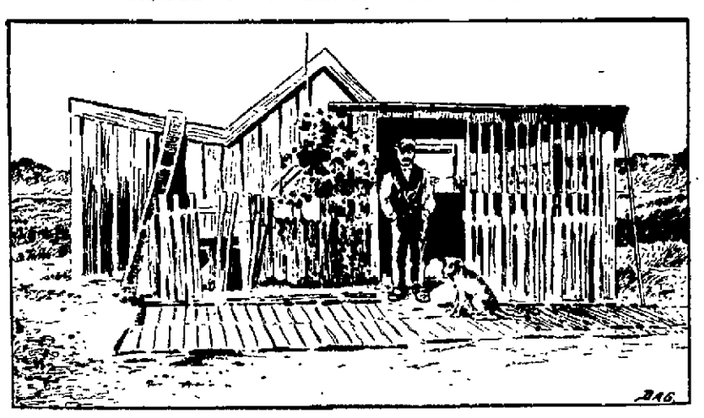
The curious Y shaped bridge shown in the cut is at Zanesville, O., and is a structure of three arms, joining in the center and affording a means of transit over the Muskingum and Licking rivers. The bridge is of steel and concrete and cost $200,000. The entire structure comprises eight spans, with a total length of 1,000 feet. The east arm is 420 feet, the north arm 309 and the west arm 89. The bridge is as ornamental as it is substantial.

NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD GRANITE TEST BLOCKS.



The row of granite blocks herewith illustrated has the appearance of a line of tombstones, and travelers passing rapidly on the cars of the adjacent railroad have often mistaken them for such. There are fifteen of them standing in a precise line, and all of them are of similar dimensions. Although they look funereal, they are in reality only samples of the various kinds of granite from which the officials of the railroad are to select the one most suitable for their buildings in future. They were put in their present form by the various dealers in granite and are in competition.

HOUSE OF A LONG ISLAND HERMIT.



The odd structure shown in the picture is the habitation of Charles Modler, an eccentric German who has lived for several years on a narrow stretch of land reaching out into Gardiner's bay, Long Island sound. No other human being lives in the vicinity, the spot being nine miles from a settlement by land and half that distance by water. The hermit appears occasionally in the nearest village and obtains a few supplies and then returns to his solitary home. It is a wild region in winter time, and Modler has rescued several persons who were driven ashore by the storm. His only company is an especially intelligent dog, and the pair form a sort of life saving crew.

FOUNDATION AND INTERIOR OF A HOSPITAL IN MANCHURIA

The novel portable hospital shown herewith was introduced by the Russian Red Cross service into Manchuria just before the close of the recent war. It was made of wood cut into thin strips and joined together with the grain the opposite way. These boards are put together with a waterproof composition and are protected against the weather by mineral paint. This kind of structure may be carried in sections and set up in a few minutes. A collapsible barrack for surgical operations has also been devised from the same material, and it has met with the approval of all who have examined it.

A NEW AND SUCCESSFUL SOUTHERN NOVELIST.

Theodore D. Jervey is the author of a novel recently published, "The Elder Brother," which has received more attention from the critics than any other work of fiction produced by a new writer during the present year. It deals with life in South Carolina in reconstruction times and is universally admitted to be a vivid and accurate picture of affairs as they existed in that historic period. The author was born in Charleston, S. C., in 1859, and at the present time he is recorder of that city. Judge Jervey is an alumnus of the Virginia Military institute and was admitted to the South Carolina bar two years after graduation. He has also been connected with daily journalism as an editorial writer and wields a vigorous and trenchant pen. Judge Jervey's novel has made a decided impression on the literary world.

A BATHROOM IN A SWEDISH PUBLIC SCHOOL.

The scene depicted in the cut may be witnessed on any school day in any one of the public schools of Stockholm. Three days of the week are assigned to the boys and the remainder of the time to the girls, and every pupil's turn comes once in two or three weeks. Ten to twenty bathe at the same time, and it is practically a continuous performance. It has been found to be markedly conducive to health. It will be seen that each pupil scrubs the pupil in front of him.

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Mrs. Hetty Green, the Richest Woman In America

EVEN if she were not the richest woman in America Hetty Howland Robinson Green would still be interesting. She is such a decided variant from the species that her lack of uniformity must have made her conspicuous. Nothing could have robbed her of the distinction of being totally unlike any other woman of the present generation. Not, indeed, that she has developed masculinity in her ways of doing or even in her business methods. In the final analysis of her operations all of them appear to be womanish both in conception and in execution, but it is not the femininity that comes easily within the definition of the term.

Mrs. Green's unique individuality is best set forth by a comparison with that of some notable contemporaneous financier—J. Pierpont Morgan, for example, who is only a little over a year her junior. Both inherited fortunes from their fathers. Morgan fell heir to an estate of $10,000,000, and Hetty Robinson, sole heiress of her father and also of a millionaire aunt, received about the same amount as a nest egg. Both proceeded without delay to cultivate the process of expansion and have never since relaxed in their efforts to accumulate. From the moment when these two well prepared and eager searchers for material prosperity entered the financial arena all further comparison becomes impossible. Their careers are so strangely unlike that there seems to be nothing in common except the fact that both have become phenomenal winners, the man by methods which have become standard in the modern financial world and the woman by means which are unknown to any other individual of either sex and which cannot be imitated. It is the unmistakable genius of getting, that elusive quality which cannot be imitated or evoked at will.

It has been pretty well demonstrated that appearances do not always tell a truthful tale. Divested of their royal insignia there are few reigning monarchs who look the part. There are scores of prosperous bunko men in America who look more like financial kings than does Carnegie or Rockefeller. It is not at all remarkable that no one in the weekday New York throng that cumbers Broadway between the city hall and Wall street recognizes as the richest woman in America the plainly dressed elderly woman who so frequently trudges over that ground. There is nothing at all characteristic about her looks—just a commonplace old face in a setting of snowy hair and rusty black bonnet and veil. Quite recently a Chicago judge who had never seen Mrs. Green was brought face to face with her latest portrait without a word of enlightenment as to her identity. He looked at it long and critically. "A sweet faced, lovable, benevolent old lady," he commented. "Just the kind of woman who is always trying to do some one a good turn. I know the type, God bless them!"

When he was made wise he almost collapsed, for all his experience cried out against his recently uttered opinion. He shook his head sadly and sighed. "Another case of snap judgment," he muttered.

Even when she is seen at her "office"—a desk in the little rear room of the Chemical bank, New York, at which she sits for hours studying papers taken from the black reticule which is her vade mecum—and when one meets her with the foreknowledge and prejudgment which are inevitable in this age of newspaper publicity, the first impression cannot fail to be one of disappointment. If one has expected to see a sort of skirted Russell Sage he will be disillusionized speedily. There is not a suggestion of masculinity about her. Her face shows no sign of cunning, miserliness or greed. It is precisely such a face as one might match a hundred times in a single Sunday morning survey of the congregations in a New England town—the exact expression of a simple, motherly woman who had led an uneventful life.

Mrs. Green's angularity of person is also suggestive of New England, but never of masculinity. Her broad forehead and kindly old eyes, set well apart, do not reveal the faintest hint of the financial capacity with which she is so marvelously endowed. There is just one feature—one may have to know her before he recognizes it—that gives a possible hint that the shrewdest feminine brain in the United States is at work behind the mask of this unrevealing exterior. When she has uttered some business ultimatum her lips close firmly and the corners of her mouth droop ever so slightly.

It is in action and not in repose that the real Hetty Green is revealed. It is then, also, that her femininity becomes most prominent. In moments of excitement her voice becomes shrill and almost strident, but never masculine. Her reasoning is absurdly womanish, and her suspicions are of the same type. There are times—and they recur with astonishing frequency—when she is as illogical as a girl of sixteen, trusting no one and convinced of a general conspiracy against her interests. So thoroughly a woman that she may become hysterical, and she does not infrequently, she never for a moment loses her business insight. That is her salvation and her gift.

The evolutionist would have no easy task to trace Hetty Green's development according to his accepted theories of heredity and environment. She is the product of Quaker abstemiousness and thrift deep rooted in New England soil, but penury and stern effort were no part of her birthright. She came of a forehanded, fortune building race on both sides and her early life was even luxurious for New England in those days. Her ancestors were prominent in shipping when that industry was the proudest boast of an American. Half a century ago New Bedford had not yet been transformed into the bustling mill town that it is today. Its now decayed wharfs were its busiest section, and its ships sailed all the seas from the arctic whaling grounds to the orient. Her foremost citizens, men of enormous wealth measured by the standard which prevailed in those days, were the owners of this great fleet and derived their riches from it. Prominent among them was Edward Mott Robinson, who had married the daughter of Gideon Howland, a wealthy retired whaler. To this couple was born, in 1835, a daughter, Harriet—soon shortened to Hetty—Howland Robinson.

Hetty's father was very successful in business and in building up the commerce which made New Bedford one of the richest ports in America. In time "Blackhawk" Robinson, as he was called, owned the largest whaling and trading fleet in the country. Robinson was a well known character in his day, and if half the stories that were current up and down the coast were true he was an odd genius. He was as unlike his daughter as a person so closely related well could be. He was generous to the verge of recklessness and hospitable to a degree unknown in New England at that time, when thrift and prudence interposed a barrier to a too lavish prodigality. He obtained a wide reputation for fair dealing and was even particular to give a trifle more than full value.

This is the atmosphere which surrounded the childhood and early youth of Hetty Green. There was nothing cramped and circumscribed about her child life. She might have had her heart's desire for the asking, and there is no evidence that she eschewed the good things of life in those happy days. She seems to have had a remarkably sensible and happy girlhood in the New Bedford home and to have entered into the enjoyment of its comforts with all the enthusiasm of the young. She was tall and decidedly comely and a general favorite in the excellent society of the town. She was exceedingly vivacious and had the reputation of being a wit. There are persons living today who remember her as a society belle in the days before the civil war. A former resident of New Bedford, now living in New York, has in his possession a portrait of Miss Robinson with the following inscription: "Miss Hetty Howland Robinson. Taken on way to dinner at Saratoga Lake given by ex-President Van Buren and son, John, to the Duke of Northumberland, Lord Havey, Lord Abinger and Captain Tower of the Coldstream guards. Was matronized by Baroness Stoeckel, wife of Russian ambassador."

This certainly implies social standing and popularity and smacks not at all of the subsequent business qualities which were developed. The first symptoms of financial generalship began to manifest themselves a little later. Mr. Robinson had found it expedient to invest some of his rapidly growing millions in real estate, and he bought largely in New York and Chicago. About this time his health began to fail and his level headed and energetic daughter volunteered to help him with his business ventures. He had confidence in her ability and accepted her aid, and she was not long in demonstrating her cleverness at a business deal.

She saw plainly that New Bedford's prestige as a seaport was on the wane and that it would never recover its former prominence in shipping circles. While there was still an advantageous opportunity she persuaded her father to sell all his vessels, and when he had disposed of them at good prices she undertook to find profitable investments for the large sums of money which were paid in to his account. To this end Hetty traveled all over New England inspecting and purchasing town, school and farm mortgages on terms that established forever her ability as an investment agent.

In 1865 Mr. Robinson died leaving an estate valued at $9,000,000. Of this $1,000,000 was left to Hetty unconditionally, the remainder to be held in trust for her and her children. Soon afterward the death of an aunt, Sophie Ann Howland, added $4,000,000 to Hetty's fortune and also brought about a lawsuit which marked the beginning of her long and successful career as a litigant. She was now a full fledged business woman, and the knowledge that she was her own mistress seemed to awake in her an intense desire to exercise her right to its fullest extent. Edward H. Green of Bellows Falls, Vt., a millionaire pioneer in the East India trade, had long been a suitor in the train of the New Bedford heiress, and she made up her mind two years after the death of her father that she would marry him. She would not do so, however, until he had signed an antenuptial agreement which she had drawn up with great care. By its terms Mr. Green was committed to the support of his wife and family, but it was stipulated expressly that her fortune should not be used for the payment of his debts. Mr. Green was so wealthy at the time that Hetty's precaution seemed almost absurd, but in after years when her husband had dropped his fortune in Wall street she congratulated herself on her prudence.

For several years after the marriage of the young couple who began their wedded life under such auspicious circumstances the Greens kept up their interest in society, but after the birth of her children—Henry and Sylvia—and the loss of her husband's millions in Wall street Hetty began to withdraw from social life and to devote herself exclusively to the expansion of her own fortune. The ill-mated pair lived in England for several years, the son being born at the Langham hotel in London, where they were domiciled. On their return to America they settled in New York, and it was not long before Mrs. Green entered upon her career of shrewd bargaining in the financial mart, of profitable investments in the safest kinds of property, of litigation over her father's estate and that of her aunt, and sometimes with her own lawyers over their fees, of cramped living in cheap boarding houses, of frequent changes of residence to avoid the assessor, of unceasing toil in the labor of money getting and of sacrifice of all the personal comfort and domesticity that most women hold so dear.

The passion grew. With each successful venture the desire for more burned fiercely. The time came when her husband, stricken in years and bereft of his fortune, lost interest in her financial doings and could be of no service to her in their unfolding. Her greed for gain made her parsimonious, and he had been accustomed to liberality all his life. At last the climax came and Mr. Green left his money-making wife to her own devices and took up his abode in a private apartment in upper Broadway. For several years he made vain efforts to recover a portion of his lost millions, but without avail. Feeble and disheartened, he retired to the old and rather dilapidated mansion at Bellows Falls which had been the home of his grandfather, and his wife remained in New York to conduct her winning battle with Wall street and its millions. Just previous to Mr. Green's last illness a reconciliation was effected and Mrs. Green was at his bedside when he breathed his last. Their daughter and some of his relatives had ministered to him during his long illness and he died content.

Mrs. Green did not linger in Bellows Falls. The game was still in progress, and she had not withdrawn from it. With upward of $60,000,000 as her share of the profits she was not yet ready to retire. She felt that she must be on the ground, for no other living creature is capable of keeping track of the details of her multifarious and entirely "sui generis" operations. Much of her wealth is still invested in real estate. She is reputed to have holdings of upward of $10,000,000 in Chicago alone. She owns millions in government bonds and in other reliable securities. She has in the vaults of the Chemical bank one of the most valuable collections of diamonds in the world, not a single gem of which ever sparkles on her person. To her they mean only a secure investment. She maintains the largest standing balance of any bank depositor in the country—with the possible exception of Russell Sage—and has millions of cash ready for instant use.

A system of electric cooking and dish washing is to be installed in all the warships of the United States navy.

TO STUDY PYGMIES.

PROFESSOR STARR'S QUEST IN THE WILDS OF AFRICA.

He Will Seek Information About the Race of Dwarfs Who Live in the Forest Fastnesses of the Dark Continent—Their Strange Customs.

Africa is still a continent of mystery. Though Livingstone and Stanley and other explorers have penetrated some of its darkest corners and the railroads and telegraph have invaded some of the countries on its coasts, there yet remain vast stretches of territory in its interior which are practically unknown regions. Scientific men are eager to push their inquiries among these dark and unexplored portions of the world and bring forth knowledge for the enlightenment of the race. It was to Africa that Professor Garner went to study the habits of monkeys, and now Professor Frederick Starr of Chicago university has gone there to study that remarkable tribe of little people, the Batwa pygmies.

These little people have been the subject of much speculation. Where did they come from? To what other branches of the human race are they related? Are they first cousins of the monkeys, and will Professor Starr's discoveries bear on the theory of the late Mr. Darwin on the descent of man?

The professor believes the pygmies have been an unchanged race from

PROFESSOR FREDERICK STARR.

their creation and are not a degenerate people. He says they are in no manner apish, as sometimes supposed, and they are not as small as the people described in Gulliver's fictitious travels, for their height ranges from three to four and one half feet. Nor are they really a new discovery. There is mention of them in the Homeric poems, and the Greek historian Herodotus wrote about them some 2,400 years ago. However, his story of them came to be regarded as fabulous, and when Paul du Chaillu in 1861 told of finding such a tribe his word was doubted. But the report was confirmed by Stanley a few years later. An unsuccessful attempt was made to get some of the pygmies for exhibition at the world's fair at St. Louis. Recently six specimens of the tribe were taken to London and placed on exhibition there.

In going into exile for a year among the strange little folks of Africa Professor Starr takes some risks, for wild beasts abound in the forests where they live. The professor will establish

HOW PROFESSOR STARR AND A PIGMY COMPARE IN SIZE.

his headquarters over 1,000 miles in the interior in the Belgian Kongo protectorate and will carry on his investigations under the protection of the monarch of that region, King Ndoumbe, who is copper colored and over six feet in height. The Batwa pygmies pay him tribute. They are sun worshipers, their span of life is short, few living longer than forty years, and they develop quickly. They marry at nine, and usually a man has but one wife, whom he buys from her father with spears and other weapons.

There are few more enthusiastic students of ethnology and anthropology than Professor Starr. He is remembered in Auburn, N. Y., where he was born in 1858, as a boy with a great fondness for bugs and butterflies. Soon after his graduation from Lafayette college he took up field work in ethnology, became head of that department in the American Museum of Natural History in New York and after service as instructor at several other institutions was chosen in 1903 as a member of the faculty of Chicago university. He is quite eccentric, holds rather pessimistic views in regard to the fair sex and was once almost tomahawked by Indians because in the performance of a certain ceremony he refused to kiss a dusky belle of the tribe.

Slow Progress of Reform In the Russian Empire

RECENT conditions in the Russian empire, those that have followed the ratification of the peace treaty and have culminated in the granting of a constitution and parliament, have been of a more serious and ominous nature than those of any other time since the foundation of the Russian governmental system. It was an attitude, however, that was menacing only to those who had made for the further enslavement of the nation and not for the Russian people or the world at large. It meant the tremendous chastening of the comparatively few unprincipled and arrogant Russians who have never hesitated to minister to their own greed and selfishness at any cost to their country, even to involving it in a hopeless and universally unpopular war.

Naturally, the form of government under which so much national mischief has been possible was certain to come in for a vigorous popular criticism. Those who had lived under a rule which permitted such a mistake and such a national catastrophe as the Japanese war could hardly be expected to be satisfied with a system of misrule which promised nothing better than a repetition of the blunder. The Russian peasant has been loyal to the house of Romanoff. In his eyes it has had little trouble to maintain the semireligious and mystical appearance that has served it so admirably. Apparently there was only one mundane influence that could induce him to lift his grimy hand against the divinely appointed authority and that appeared—he was hungry and without means of relief.

When distress becomes so general that the working classes already overworked and underpaid conclude that it is quite as well to quit work as to go on hopelessly, the social outlook is indeed menacing, and that was precisely the situation in Russia. Labor seemed to have lost all of its recompenses, and the labor habit was not strong enough to bind. Under such conditions it is not difficult to interest men in their political responsibilities even though they have never before taken them into account. "First convince the average Russian that he is entitled to anything at all and then you may hope to go a little further," said Gogol, the Russian pessimist. There is abundant evidence in the recent news from Muscovy that the average Russian has been convinced and that he has gone even a little further. The representative deputations that have been going to the capital with increasing frequency in quest of better things have established that fact.

Today the Russian government is the victim of a double bankruptcy. First and most destructive is the bankruptcy in public esteem. That alone is a tremendous blow between the eyes. In a more literal sense the failure of Russia to induce foreign lenders of money to supply her with the means of continuing her autocratic organization has been almost absolute. In civilized countries and in the case of private corporations there is only one resource—a receiver. The first step undertaken by this necessary guardian of both stockholders' and creditors' interests is to effect a reorganization. That was the precise need in Russia. A receiver for that politically bankrupt nation is already in charge. He is Sergius Witte, and he has undertaken to restore the lost balance between the house of Romanoff and the millions of outraged and patriotic Russians who rose in their might and demanded a constitution.

The growth of the liberal movement in the Russian empire has been phenomenally slow and unmistakably peculiar. Every permanent reform made since the reign of Catherine seems to be distinctly referable to the initiative of the sovereign and to have no especial connection with any concerted effort on the part of the people. Paul I., Catherine's son and successor, hated the aristocracy and did everything he dared to curtail its privileges. With this end in view he favored the lower classes on every possible occasion, almost to the extent of becoming a reformer. He became so liberal in his tendencies that he alienated all classes—the aristocrats because they were despoiled of their ancient right to prey on the peasantry, and the latter because they were so unaccustomed to consideration of any description that they did not recognize it when it came and were suspicious of their ruler's advances. According to the historians of that period Paul must have been the only person with liberal views in the empire, and his liberalism was so unpopular that he was assassinated.

His successor, Alexander I., seems to have been a real advocate of the humanitarian doctrines that were prevalent in the latter part of the eighteenth century, but he found little encouragement among his countrymen. He began by abolishing serfdom in the Baltic provinces and by providing for the more efficient administration of the laws against oppression. Every attempt on his part to better the condition of his people met with the most stubborn resistance, especially from those whom he was anxious to benefit. There is abundant evidence to prove that Alexander was not hindered so greatly in his contemplated reforms by the opposition of the aristocracy as he was baffled by the distrust and ignorance of the Muscovite masses. He finally gave it up for a hopeless case, and during the last decade of his reign made no attempt to change the existing order.

Evgn Nicholas I., Alexander's youngest brother, who succeeded him, was by no means illiberal in his views. He declined to accept the crown until it became apparent that his elder brother, Constantine, would not, and he announced his intention almost immediately to begin certain reforms which would have advanced the liberal cause in the empire if there had been anything of the kind in existence. The people wanted Constantine, who was an aristocrat and averse to reform, and they revolted because he declined to rule them. It is small wonder that Nicholas became a convert to the belief that his people were not yet ready for reform.

His son, Alexander II., was an enthusiastic reformer. His initial manifestation, the abolition of serfdom in 1861, when it was first promulgated, almost precipitated a revolution among the class for whose benefit it was intended. His ukase doing away with corporal punishment was criticised mercilessly by the peasants, who declared that the last incentive to lead a virtuous life had been destroyed. Alexander seemed to be very greatly in earnest and was not turned aside from his benevolent intention until the ...crations of the nihilists drove hi... the opposite extreme. In 1880, ha... succeeded in repressing the activity o... the secret revolutionary societies, he resumed his liberal overtures. The secret police was disbanded and a statesman who was even a greater favorite than Count Witte was appointed minister with extraordinary powers. This new official, Loris Melikoff, was able for a time to preserve order in the empire, but his influence was not enough to inspire permanent confidence and the czar's assassination followed speedily.

Influenced by the reaction caused by his father's murder, Alexander III. shunned liberalism from the very beginning of his reign and took for his advisers the most extreme of the aristocrats. He never had anything to do with reform and died a natural death. His son, the present czar, was compelled by his environment to follow in his father's footsteps. It is only now when that environment has been shorn of its influence and made despicable that he is driven to disregard its feeble promptings.

WILLIAM ECKERSON.

ENGLISH VILLAGE SCENERY.

There are no more beautiful villages in England than those which nestle in the Cotswolds. Whether in Oxfordshire, Gloucestershire or Worcestershire, it is among the low hills and fertile valleys of the Cotswolds that one finds the most picturesque farmhouses of graystone, mainly in the Jacobean style, the prettiest gardens, the greatest variety of wild flowers. Tourist ridden Devonshire cannot compete with this region.

About 90,000 tons of butter are made yearly in Great Britain

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SUPPOSED TO BE FORGERY

Stranger Presents a Doubtful Check at a Bank.

THE MERCHANTS VISITED LATER

Stranger Has Check Bearing the Signature of Milton Rhoads, a Prominent Farmer—No Funds in Bank and Payment Is Refused — Police Fail To Find Stranger.

A well-dressed man, aged about forty-five years, presented a check for $15 at the Marion County bank, Monday afternoon. The check was signed by Milton Rhodes. As no man of that name had any funds in the bank the officials of the bank queried the stranger, who claimed that he had loaned Rhodes $15 and, seeing him on the street, asked him for it and received the check. He seemed greatly surprised when informed that the check was worthless and left the bank hurriedly.

Within a short time telephone calls began to come in to the bank, asking if a check for $15, signed by Milton Rhodes, was good. Each time the bank officials told the inquirer that the check was worthless.

Evidently the stranger had gone to a number of business men with a view to passing it, and somebody may now be holding a bad check. The police were notified, but they failed to locate the stranger.

The check is believed to have been a forgery, pure and simple. Milton H. Rhodes is a well-known farmer, but it is stated at the bank that he always signed his name M. H. Rhodes. Although he has no money on deposit at the Marion County bank, he is regarded as a substantial farmer.

THE DEATH OF JOHN A. TROTT

Veteran Passenger Brakeman Dies After Long Illness.

John A. Trott, aged sixty-three years, who for many years was a passenger brakeman on the Erie between this city and Chicago, died of diabetes and complications at his home on Park boulevard, Monday evening at 5:45 o'clock.

Mr. Trott had been in feeble health for the past three years, at which time he retired from railroading. He was well known to the railroad men of Columbus, Chicago and Marion.

The deceased was a veteran of the civil war, having been a member of G company, Sixty-Fourth O. V. I. He was married December 3, 1864, after returning home from the war, to Miss Alice Campbell of Columbus. The marriage took place at Newark.

Besides the widow, two daughters and one son survive—Edward and Miss Alice Trott of this city and Mrs. Henry Morganthou of New York.

The funeral service was held at the late residence Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, followed by interment in the Marion cemetery.

THE FUNERAL OF AN AGED RESIDENT

Funeral Services of Mrs. Cinderilla Whipps Held at Home of Son.

The funeral of Mrs. Cinderilla Whipps, who died of paralysis and a complication of diseases at the home of her son, W. D. Whipps of south State street, Monday morning at 6 o'clock, was conducted from the Whipps home, Tuesday at 2:30 o'clock, Rev. G. E. Barnard officiating.

Mrs. Whipps was eighty-nine years of age. Four months ago she suffered a stroke of paralysis, since which time she had been gradually sinking.

Born in New Lexington, Perry county, she came to Marion about thirty-five years ago, having resided in this city continuously since then. She is survived by five sons—W. D. Whipps of this city, W. J. Whipps of California, Marion Whipps of near Mt. Victory, Joshua Whipps of Judyville, Indiana, and George W. Whipps of Missouri.

A DECISION OF SUPREME COURT

Suit of National Bank Against Sewing Machine Company.

The supreme court has reversed the decision of the circuit court and sustained the common pleas court in the suit brought by the Commercial Bank of Upper Sandusky against the Singer Sewing Machine company. The decision is in favor of the sewing machine company.

This suit was brought by the Upper Sandusky bank to recover $292.64, the amount of a check on the Singer company issued by its local agent, J. H. Quaintance. The common pleas court decided that the sewing machine company should not be held for the check, but the circuit court reversed the decision.

Quaintance, as agent for the company, inaugurated a system of "kiting" checks which caused the suit. He absconded shortly before this suit was brought.

AGED RESIDENT DIES AT MARTEL

Mrs. Dinah Galleher Passes Away Tuesday Morning.

Mrs. Dinah Galleher, aged seventy-seven years, and widow of S. T. Galleher, whose death occurred about seven years ago near Mt. Gilead, died of cancer at the home of her son, Rev. Melville P. Galleher, at Martel, Tuesday morning about 5 o'clock.

Mrs. Galleher had been in feeble health for more than a year. She is survived by two sons, Rev. Mr. Galleher and Howard Galleher of Mt. Gilead.

The funeral services were held at the home of her son at Mt. Gilead, Thursday morning at 11 o'clock.

Annual Election.

The annual election of trustees of the Young Men's Christian association, a part of the board of twenty-one being chosen each year, was held at the association building, Monday evening. Eight trustees were elected, the only new one being George D. Copeland, who succeeds J. W. Miller, who moved to Napoleon some time ago. The others elected were A. H. Kling, S. E. Barlow, J. D. Owens, C. E. Sawyer, William C. Stafford, C. B. Jenkins, F. S. Keller. They will serve until November 1, 1908.

Next Tuesday evening, the board will meet for reorganization.

DEATH COMES TO MRS. FELIX REBER

Four Years a Sufferer of Paralysis, Death Is Expected.

COMPANION DEAD SEVENTEEN YEARS

She Is Born in Pickaway County and Resides on Farm Where She Dies Thirty-Four Years — A Lifelong Member of Presbyterian Church. She Leaves Six Children.

Mrs. Harriet Brobst Reber, aged seventy-three years, widow of Felix Reber, whose death occurred about seventeen years ago, died of a complication of diseases and old age at her home one and one-half miles north of Marion, Sunday morning at 1 o'clock.

Four years ago, Mrs. Reber was stricken by paralysis, since which time she has been in very feeble health. Her death had been expected for some time.

The deceased was born in Pickaway county, the daughter of Jacob and Phoebe Brobst, and was married to Felix Reber in 1855, and moved to Marion county in 1871. She had lived on the Reber homestead farm where she died during the past thirty-four years. She was a lifelong member of the Presbyterian church. She was a devoted wife and mother and a woman of sweet disposition and high ideals.

Six children survive—Samuel R. and Frank Reber, Mrs. George W. King, Mrs. James E. Hill, Mrs. Albert Oborn and Mrs. E. C. Holverstott, all of whom reside in this county, Eugene Reber, the seventh child, having died about eight years ago.

The funeral service was held at the late residence, Tuesday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

NEGRO PLANS TO MURDER SHERIFF

William Lindel, a Marion Colored Man, in Trouble.

LOSES HIS NERVE AT LAST MOMENT

Lindel Shoots a Colored Woman and Is Confined in Bowling Green Jail. Woman Alleged To Have Killed an Infant and Thrown Body in a Sewer—The Story.

William Lindel, a Marion colored man, is the central figure of an exciting affair at Bowling Green in which he was to assassinate the sheriff of Wood county, but lost his nerve and handed over the gun to Sheriff Reece at the critical moment.

Lindel, it will be remembered, was found in a paralyzed condition on north Main street, this city, two weeks ago. He was thought to be drunk and was taken to the city prison in the patrol wagon. Later he was removed to the sanatorium, where it was found he was suffering of paralysis of the heart.

Last Saturday, he left Marion and went to Bowling Green, where that evening he shot and seriously wounded Mrs. Sarah Cole, colored, because, he said, she had enticed his wife to leave him. Lindel was arrested and locked up in the Wood county jail.

Last Friday evening, Sheriff Reece discovered a plot among the prisoners to kill him and then effect a wholesale jail delivery. He also received an anonymous letter from Toledo, saying "he would be one among the missing" if he did not use his influence in obtaining a parole for "Bill" Downey, a Toledo crook sent up from Wood county for pocketpicking.

When the sheriff entered the jail to lock the prisoners in their cells he noticed that something was wrong judging from their actions. From Lindel he demanded an explanation, whereupon, after some hesitancy, the Marion man gave him a revolver which he said had been passed into the jail by Teddy Parker. Plans had been made for him to shoot the sheriff and thus liberate himself and the other prisoners. He further claimed that the woman he had shot, Mrs. Cole, had murdered a newly-born babe, of which his wife was the mother, and had thrown it into a sewer.

Fearing that he would tell of this crime, the woman sought to aid him in breaking jail. Parker has been arrested and Mrs. Cole will be taken into custody as soon as her condition permits her to be moved from her home.

Mrs. Allie Johnston, who has been in the millinery business at Green Camp for a number of years, is closing out her business and expects to retire.

Mr. and Mrs. V. W. McNiel of Prospect entertained Mr. and Mrs. Ira Parker of Jeffersonville, Miss Maud Anselment of Marion and Miss Sarah Dildine at dinner at their home at Prospect, Sunday.

Grand Only in Name.

One of the troubles over in Russia was that the grand dukes were not grand.—Columbus Dispatch.

JACOB WALTERS SUFFERS INJURY

Struck by an Erie Train and Very Badly Injured.

Jacob Walters, aged sixty-five years and residing on Lee street, had a narrow escape from a horrible death at the Kenton avenue crossing of the Erie at 11 o'clock Saturday morning. Walters, whose hearing is slightly affected, was crossing the tracks and, not hearing the cries of the crossing watchman, he stepped on the track directly in front of Erie train No. 22, which was backing down on a siding.

The brake beam of a car struck Mr. Walters on the shoulder just as he stepped on the track, and he was knocked with considerable force to the ground at the side of the track. He was picked up in a dazed condition and removed to his home, where Dr. Rhu was summoned. Upon examination it was found that the man had been severely bruised, but no bones were broken.

HUBER MACHINERY FOR OLD MEXICO

Huber Representatives Leave To Install It There.

A. N. Woodruff, factory salesman for the Huber Manufacturing company, and Frank Garver, expert erector and machine operator for the same concern, left Friday evening for Rrapuato, Mexico, where they will install a large number of the company's threshing and steam plow outfits.

A number of the Huber machines are already in operation in the vicinity of the city of Mexico, where Rrapuato is located, sales having been made to land-owners there about a year ago.

Mr. Woodruff will remain in Mexico several months but Mr. Garver will return home after having tested and placed in operation the new machinery being sent there.

THE BIG BOARD IS INSTALLED

The Telephone Service at Green Camp Is Improved.

The big board formerly used for the country service at the local exchange of the Marion County Telephone company has been installed at the company's exchange at Green Camp.

The service of the subscribers at Green Camp and vicinity was somewhat crippled, Friday, while the board was being installed. The officials say the new board will vastly improve the service for that locality. It is an exceptionally large one for a town the size of Green Camp, having been in service in Marion for a number of years.

ARE YOUR KIDNEYS WELL?

Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Dropsy, Inflammation of the Bladder, Bad Blood and Nervous Troubles caused by Sick Kidneys.

Flocken's drug store, the well-known druggist of Marion, knows by experience that HINDIPO will cure all forms of Kidney and Nervous Troubles, and will guarantee it in all cases.

Can't you afford to try it at their risk? It costs you nothing if it don't do the work.

Sent by mail to any address, prepaid, on receipt of 50 cents. Six boxes, $2.50, under a positive guarantee.

DR. MACHLE. AMY MACHLE. MRS. MACHLE.

THREE VICTIMS OF THE CHINESE BRIGANDS.

One of the most horrible Chinese massacres ever reported was the recent one of Lianchco, in which, among others, Dr. Eleanor Chestnut and the family of Dr. Edward C. Machle, an American missionary, were sufferers. Dr. Chestnut and Mrs. Machle were exposed to public view in the temple, and a little later the former, along with Amy, Mrs. Machle's ten-year-old daughter, was thrown naked into the river. Mrs. Machle appealed to the rioters, but the mob, after first spearing to death with tridents the two females in the water, beat out Mrs. Machle's brains with stones, stripped the body naked and threw it into the river. Rev. and Mrs. Peale were stripped, exposed to the gaze of the populace and then beaten to death with stones. Dr. Machle managed to escape. His wife was a native of Philadelphia, Rev. Mr. Peale came from New Bloomfield, Pa., Mrs. Peale was born in Port Deposit, Md., and Dr. Chestnut hailed from Illinois.

The Kind of Clothes Men Like To Wear.

If you're prosperous, look the part; if on the other hand, things are going against you, don't let seedy clothes tell folks about it. Keeping up appearances oftimes helps on success.

$8, $10, $12, will buy a good suit or overcoat.

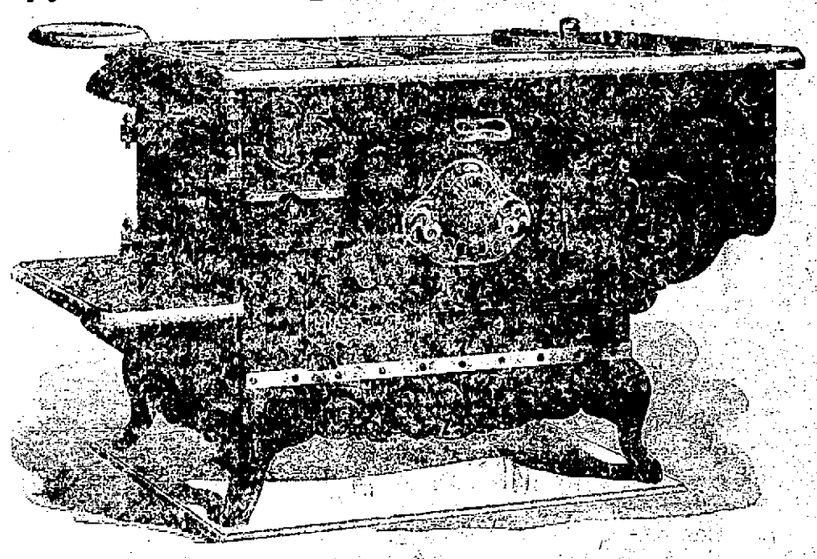
$15 shows you an immense line of suits or overcoats. Come in and look.

Hughs & Cleary.

THE DEPARTMENT COMPANY.

The Popular House Furnishing Store.

We furnish homes complete on the easy payment plan, and we furnish lots of them, too, simply because we have the goods and our expense is less.



Favorite Steel Cooking Stove, equal to any range, at about one-half the price Like cut. $27.70 up

"MANHATTAN" FOR QUALITY.

How About That Overcoat?

Isn't it time you were looking around about it? A visit to our Overcoat department will be of interest to you.

Manhattan Overcoats are the best money can buy. Our label stands for much—it represents the highest skill in clothes making. Could you ask for more? Step in tomorrow, we'll soon convince you.

Overcoats - - $6.00 to $30
Raincoats - - 8.50 to 25
Fur Coats - - 20 00 to 50

THE MANHATTAN.

BYHALIA FARMER IN COUNTY JAIL

Married Two Months and in Serious Trouble.

Married only two months ago to one of Hardin county's most prominet young women, Evart Hart, a well-known farmer from near the village of Byhalia, is now in the county jail here with a paternity charge against him. The charge is made by Miss Rosa Jones of Big Island, who says that Hart betrayed her under promise of marriage.

The affidavit was filed against Hart several days ago in the court of Justice C. E. Gilbert of Big Island. He was arrested at Mt. Victory Monday afternoon by Constable Stanton Bussler of Big Island.

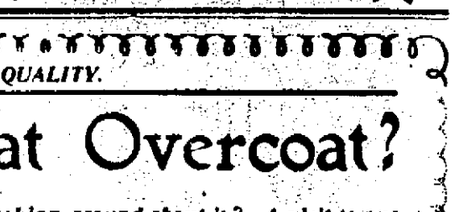
Hart was taken before Justice Gilbert Monday evening and pleaded not guilty. He was bound over to the grand jury on a bond of $500. Miss Jones sent here Tuesday for Attorneys DeGolley & DeGolley to prosecute Hart.

In default of his bond Hart was brought here Monday night and placed in the county jail. He is thirty years of age and Miss Jones is twenty-eight.

Hunting Season Is Now Open

Shotguns and Shells.

Hunting Caps, Coats, Vests, Cleaning Rods, etc.



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USE A

Perfection Wickless Blue Flame Oil Stove

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Safety, Economy and Comfort.

A cook stove which is odorless and efficient. Guaranteed to give satisfaction. Ask your dealer for prices, or address

STANDARD OIL COMPANY.

The governor who is governed by good impulses doesn't always make a good governor.

When a woman acquires the reputation of being an aristocratic gossip she has reached the limit.

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